

"I WILL GO TO THE SENATE" SAYS BOB

Will Resign as Governor Soon

TO AMEND PRIMARY LAWS

Goes After Insurance Co's. and Tax-Dodging Rys. in Message

(Special Tribune Dispatch.)
MADISON, Dec. 5.—Governor La Follette will go to the United States senate. He so announced this morning in his message to the legislature.

The announcement came at the end of an exhaustive discussion of proposed amendments to the primary election law, the rate law, proposed ballot reform and an investigation of insurance companies and other corporations. It was received with applause, so enthusiastic as to indicate that the sentiment which existed for him as senator last winter was even greater now.

In making the announcement the governor reviewed the contest in this state and gave the effort of the railroads to escape taxation and their refusal to pay their taxes as the reason for his remaining in Wisconsin until this time.

"During the special session, or at least at its close, I shall transmit to you my resignation as governor of the state and accept your high commission as United States senator," said the governor.

"I shall regard it as my privilege and duty to continue active personal participation in every contest involving the principles of representative government in this commonwealth. No office and no honors could tempt me to forego the right to work aggressively in this field where the best of my life has been spent and where I shall ever feel that my first and last obligation rests."

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 5.—The governor delivered in person his message at the joint session at 9:30 this morning. It dealt with legislation suggested in his proclamation. From political observation it is believed the situation is unchanged except now it means perhaps the governor will stay in the state unless the legislature acts favorably upon his measures.

A large portion is devoted to the primary elections as established in untried Wisconsin laws. The governor expresses fear this law will permit minority nominations. To avoid this he calls upon the legislature to provide that voters shall signify first and second choice for nominees so if no candidate gets a majority the result can be determined by canvassing the second choice of voters who cast first choices for the weakest candidate.

The governor called attention to the fact the railroads are withholding from the state about a million and a quarter in taxes while the ad valorem law is in process of litigation. As a fifteen per cent penalty is now provided, the roads under this are expecting to pay the state interest at the rate of fifteen per cent if the law was declared constitutional by the supreme court. The governor demands legislature shall require the payment of all taxes and give the roads the remedy, which they already possess, of suing to recover if the law is unconstitutional.

Investigation of insurance methods is advocated. He recommends a committee with power to summon witnesses and investigate methods and expenditures to report next November.

Amendments to the state railroad rate commission law are recommended that will permit more favorable excursion rates than the corporations think they are now legally able to make. The need is also stated of a rate commission to be given power to compel railroads to have a uniform system of accounting, to keep

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FEDERAL CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS, SAYS ROOSEVELT

THREE NEW MEMBERS OF BOARD

Three school commissioners will be selected at the meeting of the common council Friday night, to succeed Commissioners Evans, Gund and Luenig, whose terms expire the first of January.

No new candidates for the positions have been announced.

MURDERER GOES TO SCAFFOLD WITH SECRET OF IDENTITY UNKNOWN

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)
ELK RIVER, Minn., Dec. 5.—C. D. Crawford, convicted of the murder of Heine, an Indian, was hanged at 10:43 this morning. He refused to reveal his identity. His spiritual adviser says he is the son of wealthy and prominent parents who do not know the story.

INSANE WOMAN STILL HOLDS CAR AND DEFIES ANYONE TO CAPTURE HER

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)
GIRARD, Kas., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Sarah Berry, the Kentucky woman who is holding a car on a sidetrack here, insane, still holds possession of the car and defies arrest. She leaned out of the window and told the crowd she proposed to die in the car. When asked what should be done with her body she instructed them to throw it to the dogs. She looks haggard and exhausted. The temperature has been below freezing for two days. She was insane once before and at Spokane barricaded herself with an axe and threatened the lives of all who came near her.

\$16,000,000 for the Canal

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Hepburn bill, appropriating \$16,000,000 for the canal will pass the house either tomorrow or Thursday without reference to a committee.

NEW POSTMASTERS

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Nomination for postmaster: Byron R. Godfrey, North Milwaukee; Horatio Tiple of Allis, Wis.

To be United States marshal, for the district of North Dakota, James F. Shea.

GERMAN FLEET NEAR RUSSIA

(Special Tribune Dispatch.)
PARIS, Dec. 5.—The German Baltic Fleet is cruising along the Russian coast.

GOV. WRIGHT AT 'FRISCO.

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Gov. Wright of the Philippines and Grissom, minister to Japan, arrived today.

WEATHER FORECAST

Continued rising temperature and generally fair tonight and Wednesday.

Highest temperature in 24 hours 27; lowest 11.

LA CROSSE MAN DEAD IN CHICAGO

W. S. Hayes Probably Was Killed

Mrs. W. S. Hayes of 1233 Avon street received word this afternoon from a Chicago undertaking firm through the La Crosse postoffice of the sudden death of her husband in that city. No details of the death were contained in the message, the firm simply desiring information as to the disposition to be made of the remains.

Deceased was 45 years of age and a railroad man. He was born in Lindonville, Vt. His wife and two children, Leslie, aged 13, and Ethel, aged 15, and one brother, Oscar, survive. No funeral arrangements will be made until Mrs. Hayes hear from Chicago.

As deceased was a railroad man it is possible that he was killed in some sort of railway accident.

In reply to a telegraphic inquiry a Chicago news bureau wires The Tribune this afternoon that the "coroner at Chicago knows nothing of the case in question," which would indicate the death was from natural causes.

BARELY ESCAPED FATAL LIVE WIRE

A. Tabboll, motorman on the Market street car, came near being struck by a trolley wire charged with enough electric current to cause his death, at 9 o'clock last night.

The trolley suddenly broke and came clattering down against the car. The glass front on the car saved the motorman.

BIJOU WEEK OPENS

That the reduction of the general admission at the popular Bijou theatre is to be a winning move was demonstrated last night when the playhouse was crowded to its capacity at both performances. The front portion of the house, reserved at 15 cents, was also crowded. The show is an extraordinarily good one, the musical acts being tuneful and pleasing and the wit and humor sparkling and refreshing. The motion pictures telling the old fashioned southern story of the "watermelon patch" was the winning event of the evening and sent the crowds away laughing.

BANNERMAN NEW PREMIER OF ENG.

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)
LONDON, Dec. 5.—Sir Henry Campbell, bannerman after a conference of an hour with the king this morning, accepted the position of premier.

Frank Burt, the musical comedian at the Bijou is a real comedian.

GAUTSCH RESIGNS FROM COMPANY M

First Lieutenant E. W. Gautsch of Company M, has resigned his commission with the company and will retire from military life.

The resignation was handed in to Capt. C. H. Rawlinson yesterday and by him will be forwarded to regimental officers and to Adjutant General Boardman at Madison.

Business has prevented Lieut. Gautsch attending to his military duties of late, and he deemed it for the best interest of the company to resign. Mr. Gautsch has served a number of years in the guard, going through the Porto Rican campaign in the Spanish-American war. He has been one of the leading marksmen in the company for several years and has won the badge of Distinguished Marksman in addition to other medals.

The vacancy in the company will probably be filled by the promotion of Second-Lieut. Hale, and his place in turn will be filled by an election.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION ON THE NORTH SIDE

Among the young men of the north side there has been a general complaint for some time because there has been no place for athletic sports and exercises. This complaint will soon be answered if plans now mapped out by Rev. Chas. Wentworth and men of the north side can be carried out and supported.

The course planned is to have an organization somewhat similar to the Y. M. C. A., though on a smaller scale. In time it is hoped that complete equipment may be secured. They have the location, and it is expected that soon as the ground thaws in the spring, the work of construction will begin.

The plan now outlined is to furnish baths, with gymnasium privileges at a nominal cost, beside rooms for club meetings, basket ball, hand ball, indoor base ball, banquets, social occasions of various kinds, and other accessories, as money is provided.

Two meetings have already been held, and many have expressed a willingness to take hold of the new enterprise. A name, adopted for the present, is the O. A. C. club. The third meeting will be held next Sunday, in one of the rear rooms of the Caledonia street Methodist church, between the hours of twelve and one.

All young men interested in good fellowship, good clean sports, and young men's interests, are invited to come and aid in the launching of the new organization.

MRS. D. L. WEIDA DIES AT CALEDONIA

Mrs. David L. Weida of Caledonia died this morning at her home. Deceased is the mother of David L. Weida, Jr., of 1018 Rose street. Mr. and Mrs. Weida left for Caledonia on a visit Monday, having no knowledge of her illness, and arrived just a few hours before the end.

Frost and Harvey present "Silly Sally" at the Bijou and Sally is certainly a silly old girl.

TSCHARNER HAS CINCH ON OFFICE

Permanent Job According to Ruling

Postmaster W. B. Tschanner can retain his berth in the La Crosse office just as long as he performs his work in a satisfactory manner.

Postmaster General Cortelyou has officially announced that good postmasters are to be retained in office. The merit system is to prevail. In other words congressmen and senators are to have nothing to say in the distribution of this kind of spoils.

There are two reasons for the rule which will be put into effect by Cortelyou. The primary purpose of the order is to increase the efficiency of the entire postoffice department. There is no private corporation which handles a volume of business equal to that of Uncle Sam's postoffice. All postmasters are to be rated on the merit plan. Up to this time postmasters have been hampered in the performance of their duties. The offices have been peddled out with other political spoils. The merit of candidates for postmasterships has had little to do with appointments.

When a man had been selected for office he realized that his success in retaining the office for another term is dependent not upon his ability as an executive officer for the government but upon his ability to hand over votes for the congressman to whom he owed his appointment. There was no stimulus to better conditions in his postoffice. There was no reason why he should give the United States government his best efforts in the management of the work entrusted to him. This general state of affairs could not help but depreciate the quality of the mail service given the public.

NEW SITE FOR NORMAL CAN BE HAD VERY CHEAP

Mayor William Torrance will take up with Senator Thomas Morris upon the latter's return from Madison the question of securing an option on a new prospective site for the normal school, seven acres of land located west of the Green Bay tracks and near Farnham street.

The land is in the midst of thickly settled community and meets every requirement. The tract it is believed can be secured for less than \$10,000, which was appropriated by the state at the last session of the legislature.

Rendered Unconscious by Blow From Wagon Tongue

Michael Kennedy, teamster for J. D. Cameron, who has a farm near La Crescent, was seriously injured on the market square about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A team of horses attached to a passing buggy swung around in a fright, the pole of the buggy striking Mr. Kennedy on the ear and knocking him to the ground unconscious.

MYSTERIOUS PAIR ARE SHOPLIFTERS

That the police have a clue to the identity of the shoplifters who during the past few days have made big hauls of silks and furs in the downtown department stores is indicated by the movements of local detectives, but nothing authoritative is given out at central police station.

The police are said to be looking for a description, whom it is thought have left the city. That the pair are professional shoplifters there is no doubt, and it is extremely improbable that they will be found with the goods in their possession if they are caught at all. Crooks of this sort usually have a "fence" in some big city nearby who disposes of the stolen goods as soon as they are received, and it is extremely hard to trace them.

DIG UP ANOTHER FAMILY SKELETON

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Former State Senator Charles P. McClellan resumed his testimony in the insurance investigation this morning in regard to vouchers bearing his signature which he didn't remember signing.

Eldridge continued his testimony as to the conduct of agencies. Hughes unearthed the skeleton of the Mutual Reserve's family closet by showing \$15,000 was paid to head off litigation which threatened to place the company in a receiver's hands.

CHAOS RESIGNS AT ST. PETERSBURG

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—The situation is incredible today and chaos reigns. Sixteen thousand cassacks and infantry are constantly on guard. The centers are protected with machine guns.

TRAIN DASHES 25 MILES THROUGH DESERT IN MASS OF FLAMES

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—A Southern Pacific train which arrived this morning crossed the Nevada Desert with a burning dining car. The 25 mile dash was made with flames threatening the train. All was saved but the diner. No passengers were hurt.

STALLED BRIDGE BLOCKS TRAVEL

With the pontoon bridge between Prairie du Chien and McGregor kept open by a jam of ice all traffic between the two cities over the Milwaukee railroad is shut off and the railroad company is experiencing considerable difficulty.

Mayor Torrance returned from McGregor this morning and reported that all travelers who desire to reach Madison from that country have to come to La Crosse and go to Portage.

High Financing is Roundly Scored

MAY ADJUST RY. RATES

There is the Ring of the Rooseveltian Determination in it

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The joint congressional committee this morning informed the president congress was in session.

At 11:40 this morning Assistant Secretary to the President Barnes, Executive Clerk Young and a messenger, left the white house bearing copies of the president's message for reading in the house, and senate and distribution among the members.

The reading began in the house at 12:23, eight minutes earlier than in the senate. It required three hours. The message suggests governmental interference of a rigid character in insurance and corporation matters, the rigid regulation of railroad rates, etc.

The president's message was in full as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The people of this country continue to enjoy great prosperity. Undoubtedly there will be ebb and flow in such prosperity, and this ebb and flow will be felt more or less by all members of the community, both by the deserving and the undeserving. Against the wrath of the Lord the wisdom of man cannot avail; in times of flood or drought human ingenuity can but partially repair the disaster. A general failure of crops would hurt all of us. Again, if the folly of man mars the general well being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community. But such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his

(Continued on page 2.)

MRS. NELSON DEAD

Mrs. Golla Nelson died this noon at 1112 Rose street, the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Knuteson, where she was boarding.

Deceased was 87 years of age and death came from the infirmities of old age. She was born in Norway and came to this country after the death of her husband 19 years ago. The only relatives here are Mr. Christ Nelson of 813 Badger street, a son, and Mrs. Minnie Goslo, a sister, who resides in the country.

The funeral will be held from the residence Friday afternoon at 2 and from the Charles street Lutheran church at 2:30.

Otto Loeffler Administrator of Estate

Otto Loeffler, member of the board of education, was this morning appointed by Judge Brindley as administrator of the estate of his brother, H. A. Loeffler, who died a few days ago. Deceased leaves property valued at \$4,500.

I WILL GO TO THE SENATE

(Continued from page 1.)

state business separate from interstate.

The Message.

The message of Governor La Follette as delivered to the legislature was in substance as follows:

Executive Office, Dec. 4, 1905.
To the Senate and Assembly:

You have been called together to consider matters of legislation of such importance to public interest, and of such immediate and pressing concern, within the meaning of the constitution.

Some of the statutes enacted at the last session which require amendment were passed very late, when the day calendars were overcrowded with bills and when the work was so hurried as the time for adjournment approached, that it was repeatedly found necessary to reconsider the action of the legislature upon the previous day. Reference thereto is made in this connection only as explaining the errors and imperfections found in some statutes enacted late in the session.

Under the provisions of section 10, article 5, of the constitution, the governor may retain bills but three days for examination and executive action. It frequently happens that a single bill will raise questions so important and complex in character that the entire time-limit fixed by the constitution is required for its consideration. When it is remembered that in the last weeks of the session large numbers of important bills are, day by day, transmitted to the executive by the legislature, it will be at once apparent that the three days' limit fixed by the constitution may prove too short for the thorough examination and consideration which each measure requires.

The Capitol Building.

Of the several acts requiring revision at your hands, one of the most important is chapter 316, laws of 1905. It purports to provide for the erection of a capitol building by sections, as the needs of the state may require. An act which authorizes a work of this character should be framed in the plainest and most definite terms.

Examination of this act makes it plain that several of the important features of the law prescribing the powers and duties of the commission are of very uncertain meaning and necessarily require construction.

By the terms of this act no part of the appropriation in execution of the purposes contemplated is made avail-

able until the city of Madison shall have paved the streets and street corners abutting the capitol park with asphaltum. As soon as warranted under the conditions imposed, the commission met to take preliminary steps looking to the execution of the law. A careful study of the statute convinced the commission that in many respects its terms were more restricted than it seemed probable the legislature could have intended; that in some of the most important provisions the meaning was involved in the gravest doubt; that to proceed under it on so important a work as the construction of any portion of a capitol building for this commonwealth, could not be justified; that it might lead the commission into serious trouble in the future, and might involve the state in great and expensive litigation. The question was raised in the commission as to whether the matter might not be permitted to lie over until the regular biennial session of the legislature in January, 1907. This, however, was dismissed as untenable, for the reason that the act itself was a command of the legislature upon the commission to proceed as soon as the conditions imposed upon the city of Madison had been complied with. But since the commission could not proceed with certainty as to the duties imposed upon it, there was left no other course, excepting to call promptly upon the legislature to revise and clarify the several provisions involved in obscurity and doubt.

The words "over all" include approaches. Capitol buildings of modern structure, as indeed nearly all public buildings recently erected, include the terraces. The words "over all" therefore, in the opinion of architects, for safety, at least, should be deemed to include terraces, area, and accessories. If this be the construction intended by the legislature the size of the floor space would be so reduced as not to answer even the immediate needs of the state for a capitol building.

Section 4 appropriates the sum of \$10,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary in procuring a plan for a new competition for a state capitol. If the plans submitted in competition were merely sketches and drawings the amount appropriated would be ample to secure the necessary competition and pay for the sketch or plan adopted by the commission. In addition thereto the working plans and detailed drawings must be secured. The usual charge for this, the commission is advised, is 3 1/2 per cent.

Section 7 of the act authorizes the construction of one section on the westerly side of the present building with a cubical space of not to exceed 2,000,000 feet, and a second section, as well, provided the two shall not include more than 3,200,000 cubical feet. If this authorized structure cost the minimum amount per cubic foot named in the act, the total expense of erecting the one wing would be \$800,000, and for the two wings \$1,320,000. This would make the cost of working plans and detail drawings for the one wing, \$28,000, and for the two, \$46,200. The question has been raised as to whether there is an appropriation which could be drawn to meet this charge.

It is therefore recommended that entire act be given careful review as the great subject treated, and the manifest ambiguities of the act demand. The Railroad Rate Commission Law. LA-2

The railroad rate commission law was a subject which occupied the attention of the legislature at its last session for several months. The commission appointed under it has been organized about five months and has been constantly engaged in the

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The largest stock, excellent styles and extremely moderate prices are the strong factors in drawing people to this store.

Rogers knives & forks triple plated, 12 pieces. \$2.25
Rogers fruit knives, 6 pieces. \$1.35
Rogers tea spoons, 6 pieces. 60c

Rogers dessert spoons, 6 pieces. \$1.20
Rogers table spoons, 6 pieces. \$1.50
Sterling Silver—6 tea spoons. \$2.95

Sterling silver—6 dessert spoons. \$7.50
Sterling silver—6 table spoons. \$9.45
Sterling silver—6 dessert knives. \$7.45

Sterling silver—6 dinner knives. \$8.45
Cigars jars—95 cents up to. \$3.00
Jewel boxes—\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and up from. \$3

Smoking sets—\$2.00, \$2.50, and up from. \$3.00
Sterling silver Manicure sets 8 large pieces in silk case. \$6.00
Ebony comb and brush sets, \$1.25 to. \$2

Ebony comb, brush and mirror, \$2.75 to. \$6

WATCHES.

Ladies' 14k solid gold small size Elgin. \$17.50
Ladies' gold filled, small size Elgin. \$11.50
Ladies' gold filled, small size, fine grades, \$14 to. \$18

Elgin rings, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, and up from. \$3
Set rings—rubies, garnets, emeralds, opals, \$1.50, \$2.00, and up from. \$3

Fobs—gold woven wire with locket, \$4 to. \$6.50
Opera Glasses—\$2.50, \$3.00, \$1, and up from. \$5.00

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La Crosse's Greatest Jewelry Store—429 Main Street.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from page 1.)

work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wageworker, business man or professional man.

In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight dealing man who by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself must also benefit others. Normally the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance, and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally the wageworker, the man of small means and the average consumer as well as the average producer are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity, but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate save as the results of a policy which shall insure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently, and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though un-

equally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole, we must all go up or go down together.

Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large and vest such power in those that wield them as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by and be accountable to some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours and the wealth of intellect, energy and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trades union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

So long as the finances of the nation are kept upon an honest basis no other question of internal economy with which the congress has the power to deal begins to approach in importance the matter of endeavoring to secure proper industrial conditions under which the individuals, and especially the great corporations, doing an interstate business are to act. The makers of our national constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the general government. The arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even then overwhelming, but they are far stronger today. In view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the national government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the congress. If this proves impossible, it will certainly be necessary ultimately to confer in fullest form such power upon the national government by a proper amendment of the constitution. It would obviously be unwise to endeavor to secure such an amendment until it is certain that the result cannot be obtained under the constitution as it now is.

The laws of the congress and of the several states hitherto, as passed upon by the courts, have resulted more often in showing that the states have no power in the matter than that the national government has power; so that there at present exists a very unfortunate condition of things, under which these great corporations doing an interstate business occupy the position of subjects without a sovereign, neither any state government nor the national government having effective control over them. Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

An Innovation Only In Form.

This is only in form an innovation. In substance it is merely a restoration, for from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized in the action of the law-making bodies, and all that I propose is to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the commonwealth abdicating the power it has always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England before and since this country became a separate nation.

It has been a misfortune that the national laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited and have in part their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable, and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. Events have shown that it is not possible adequately to secure the enforcement of any law of this kind by incessant appeal to the courts. The department of justice has for the last four years devoted more attention to the enforcement of the antitrust legislation than to anything else. Much has been accomplished; particularly marked has been the moral effect of the prosecutions, but it is increasingly evident that there will be a very insufficient beneficial result in the way of economic change. The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation

as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public, as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition. Of these abuses perhaps the chief, although by no means the only one, is overcapitalization, generally itself the result of dishonest promotion, because of the myriad evils it brings in its train, for such overcapitalization often means an inflation that invites business panic. It always conceals the true relation of the profit earned to the capital actually invested, and it creates a burden of interest payments which is a fertile cause of improper reduction in or limitation of wages. It damages the small investor, discourages thrift and encourages gambling and speculation, while perhaps worst of all is the trickiness and dishonesty which it implies, for harm to morals is worse than any possible harm to material interests, and the debauchery of politics and business by great dishonest corporations is far worse than any actual material evil they do the public. Until the national government obtains in some manner which the wisdom of the congress may suggest proper control over the big corporations engaged in interstate commerce—that is, over the great majority of the big corporations—it will be impossible to deal adequately with these evils.

RAILWAY RATE QUESTION

Administrative Body With Power to Re-
vise Civil Charges Favored.

I am well aware of the difficulties of the legislation that I am suggesting and of the need of temperate and cautious action in securing it. I should emphatically protest against improperly radical or hasty action. The first thing to do is to deal with the great corporations engaged in the business of interstate transportation. As I said in my message of Dec. 6 last, the immediate and most pressing need so far as legislation is concerned is the enactment into law of some scheme to secure to the agents of the government such supervision and regulation of the rates charged by the railroads of the country engaged in interstate traffic as shall summarily and effectively prevent the imposition of unjust or unreasonable rates. It must include putting a complete stop to rebates in every shape and form. This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with moderation, caution and self restraint, but it should exist, so that it can be effectively exercised when the need arises.

The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirmative and should be given to some administrative body created by the congress. If given to the present interstate commerce commission or to a reorganized interstate commerce commission, such commission should be made unequivocally administrative. I do not believe in the government interfering with private business more than is necessary. I do not believe in the government undertaking any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. But neither do I believe in the government flinching from overseeing any work when it becomes evident that abuses are sure to obtain therein unless there is governmental supervision. It is not my province to indicate the exact terms of the law which should be enacted, but I call the attention of the congress to certain existing conditions with which it is desirable to deal. In my judgment, the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring upon some competent administrative body the power to decide, upon the case being brought before it, whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable and just, and if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust, then, after full investigation of the complaint, to prescribe the limit of rate beyond which it shall not be lawful to go—the maximum reasonable rate, as it is commonly called—this decision to go into effect within a reasonable time and to obtain from thence onward, subject to review by the courts. It sometimes happens at present, not that a rate is too high, but that a favored shipper is given too low a rate. In such case the commission would have the right to fix this already established minimum rate as the maximum, and it would need only one or two such decisions by the commission to cure railroad companies of the practice of giving improper minimum rates. I call your attention to the fact that my proposal is not to give the commission power to initiate or originate rates generally, but to regulate a rate already fixed or originated by the roads upon complaint and after investigation. A heavy penalty should be exacted from any corporation which fails to respect an order of the commission. I regard this power to establish a maximum rate as being essential to any scheme of real reform in the matter of railway regulation. The first necessity is to secure it, and unless it is granted to the commission there is little use in touching the subject at all.

Evasions of the Law.

Illegal transactions often occur under the forms of law. It has often occurred that a shipper has been told by a traffic officer to buy a large quantity of some commodity, and then after it has been bought an open reduction is made in the rate to take effect immediately, the arrangement resulting to the profit of the one shipper and the one railroad and to the damage of all their competitors; for it must not be forgotten that the big shippers are at least as much to blame as any railroad in the matter of rebates. The law should make it clear so that nobody can fail to understand that any kind of commission paid on freight shipments, whether in this form or in the form of fictitious damages or of a con-

cession, a free pass, reduced passenger rate or payment of brokerage, is illegal. It is worth while considering whether it would not be wise to confer on the government the right of civil action against the beneficiary of a rebate for at least twice the value of the rebate. This would help stop what is really blackmail. Elevator allowances should be stopped, for they have now grown to such an extent that they are demoralizing and are used as rebates.

The best possible regulation of rates would, of course, be that regulation secured by an honest agreement among the railroads themselves to carry out the law. Such a general agreement would, for instance, at once put a stop to the efforts of any one big shipper or big railroad to discriminate against or secure advantages over some rival, and such agreement would make the railroads themselves agents for enforcing the law. The power vested in the government to put a stop to agreements to the detriment of the public should, in my judgment, be accompanied by power to permit under specified conditions and careful supervision agreements clearly in the interest of the public. But, in my judgment, the necessity for giving this further power is by no means as great as the necessity for giving the commission or administrative body the other powers I have enumerated above, and it may well be inadvisable to attempt to vest this particular power in the commission or other administrative body until it already possesses and is exercising what I regard as by far the most important of all the powers I recommend—as indeed the vitally important power—that to fix a given maximum rate, which rate after the lapse of a reasonable time goes into full effect, subject to review by the courts.

Private Car Lines.

All private car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission or some similar body so far as rates and agreements practically affecting rates are concerned. The private car owners and the owners of industrial railroads are entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation on their investment, but neither private cars nor industrial railroads nor spur tracks should be utilized as devices for securing preferential rates. A rebate in icing charges or in mileage or in a division of the rate for refrigerating charges is just as pernicious as a rebate in any other way. No lower rate should apply on goods imported than actually obtains on domestic goods from the American seaboard to destination except in cases where water competition is the controlling influence. There should be publicity of the accounts of common carriers. No common carrier engaged in interstate business should keep any books or memoranda other than those reported pursuant to law or regulation, and these books or memoranda should be open to the inspection of the government. Only in this way can violations or evasions of the law be surely detected. A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the national banks by the bank examiners. A few first class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in preventing willful violations of the law. It would not be necessary for them to examine into the accounts of any railroad unless for good reasons they were directed to do so by the interstate commerce commission. It is greatly to be desired that some way might be found by which an agreement as to transportation within a state intended to operate as a fraud upon the federal interstate commerce laws could be brought under the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. At present it occurs that large shipments of interstate traffic are controlled by concessions on purely state business, which of course amounts to an evasion of the law. The commission should have power to enforce fair treatment by the great trunk lines of lateral and branch lines.

I urge upon the congress the need of providing for expeditious action by the interstate commerce commission in all these matters, whether in regulating rates for transportation or for storing or for handling property or commodities in transit. The history of the cases litigated under the present commerce act shows that its efficacy has been to a great degree destroyed by the weapon of delay, almost the most formidable weapon in the hands of those whose purpose it is to violate the law.

SQUARE DEAL FOR ALL

Class Spirit Fatal to All Communities In Which It Has Been Dominant.

If such a spirit grows up in this republic it will ultimately prove fatal to us, as in the past it has proved fatal to every community in which it has become dominant. Unless we continue to keep a quick and lively sense of the great fundamental truth that our concern is with the individual worth of the individual man this government cannot permanently hold the place which it has achieved among the nations. The vital lines of cleavage among our people do not correspond and, indeed, run at right angles to the lines of cleavage which divide occupation from occupation, which divide wageworkers from capitalists, farmers from bankers, men of small means from men of large means, men who live in the towns from men who live in the country, for the vital line of cleavage is the line which divides the honest man who tries to do well by his neighbor from the dishonest man who does ill by his neighbor. In other words,

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Third: I recommend that subdivision b of section 12, chapter 362 be so amended as to give the commission power in express terms to investigate on its own motion at the same hearing, any or all of the rates upon a given commodity or class of freight upon a line of railroad from stations designated by the commission.

Fourth: There are no doubt many (Continued on page 3.)

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Waite.

the standard we should establish is the standard of conduct, not the standard of occupation, of means or of social position. It is the man's moral quality, his attitude toward the great questions which concern all humanity, his cleanliness of life, his power to do his duty toward himself and toward others, which really counts, and if we substitute for the standard of personal judgment, which treats each man according to his merits, another standard in accordance with which all men of one class are favored and all men of another class discriminated against, we shall do irreparable damage to the body politic. I believe that our people are too sane, too self-respecting, too fit for self government, ever to adopt such an attitude. This government is not and never shall be government by a plutocracy. This government is not and never shall be government by a mob. It shall continue to be in the future what it has been in the past, a government based on the theory that each man, rich or poor, is to be treated simply and solely on his worth as a man, that all his personal and property rights are to be safeguarded and that he is neither to wrong others nor to suffer wrong from others.

The noblest of all forms of government is self government, but it is also the most difficult. We who possess this priceless boon and who desire to hand it on to our children and our children's children should ever bear in mind the thought so finely expressed by Burke: "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites, in proportion as they are disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere, and the less of it there be within the more there must be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their passions forge their fetters."

Insurance.

The great insurance companies afford striking examples of corporations whose business has extended so far beyond the jurisdiction of the states which created them as to preclude strict enforcement of supervision and regulation by the parent states. In my last annual message I recommended "that the congress carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance." Recent events have emphasized the importance of an early and exhaustive consideration of this question, to see whether it is not possible to furnish better safeguards than the several states have been able to furnish against corruption of the flagrant kind which has been exposed. It has been only too clearly shown that certain of the men at the head of these large corporations take but small note of the ethical distinction between honesty and dishonesty. They draw the line only this side of what may be called law honesty, the kind of honesty necessary in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law. Of course the only complete remedy for this condition must be found in an aroused public conscience, a higher sense of ethical conduct in the community at large and especially among business men and in the great profession of the law, and in the growth of a spirit which condemns all dishonesty, whether in rich man or in poor man, whether it takes the shape of bribery or of blackmail. But much can be done by legislation which is not only drastic, but practical. There is need of a far stricter and more uniform regulation of the vast insurance interests of this country. The United States should in this respect follow the policy of other nations by providing adequate national supervision of commercial interests which are clearly national in character. My predecessors have repeatedly recognized that the foreign business of these companies is an important part of our foreign commercial relations. During the administrations of Presidents Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley the state department exercised its influence through diplomatic channels to prevent unjust discrimination by foreign countries against American insurance companies. These negotiations illustrated the propriety of the congress recognizing the national character of insurance, for in the absence of federal legislation the state department could only give expression to the wishes of the authorities of the several states, whose policy was ineffective through want of uniformity.

State Supervision Inadequate.

I repeat my previous recommendation that the congress should also consider whether the federal government has any power or owes any duty with respect to domestic transactions in insurance of an interstate character. That state supervision has proved inadequate is generally conceded. The burden upon insurance companies, and therefore their policy holders, of conflicting regulations of many states is unquestioned, while but little effective check is imposed upon any able and unscrupulous man who desires to exploit the company in his own interest at the expense of the policy holders and of the public. The inability of a state to regulate effectively insurance corporations created under the laws of other states and transacting the larger part of their business elsewhere is also clear. As a remedy for this evil of conflicting, ineffective and yet burdensome regulations there has been for many years a widespread demand for federal supervision. The congress has already recognized that interstate insurance may be a proper subject for federal legislation, for in creating the bureau of corporations it authorized it to publish and supply useful information concerning interstate corporations, "including corporations engaged in insurance."

It is obvious that if the compilation of statistics be the limit of the federal power it is wholly ineffective to regulate this form of commercial intercourse between the states, and as the insurance business has outgrown in magnitude the possibility of adequate state supervision the congress should carefully consider whether further legislation can be had. What is said above applies with equal force to fraternal and benevolent organizations which contract for life insurance.

REVISION OF REVENUES

More Need of Stability Than Attempt to Attain Perfection.

There is more need of stability than of the attempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue, and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these methods render such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which to determine the moment when the reasons for will outweigh the reasons against such a change. Much must depend, not merely on the needs, but on the desires, of the people as a whole, for needs and desires are not necessarily identical. Of course no change can be made on lines beneficial to or desired by one section or one state only. There must be something like a general agreement among the citizens of the several states as represented in the congress that the change is needed and desired in the interest of the people as a whole, and there should then be a sincere, intelligent and disinterested effort to make it in such shape as will combine, so far as possible, the maximum of good to the people at large with the minimum of necessary disregard for the special interests of localities or classes, but in time of peace the revenue must on the average, taking a series of years together, equal the expenditures or else the revenues must be increased. Last year there was a deficit. Unless our expenditures can be kept within the revenues then our revenue laws must be readjusted. It is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to say whether there will be need for it. It should be considered whether it is not desirable that the tariff laws should provide for applying as against or in favor of any other nation maximum and minimum tariff rates established by the congress, so as to secure a certain reciprocity of treatment between other nations and ourselves. Having in view even larger considerations of policy than those of a purely economic nature, it would, in my judgment, be well to endeavor to bring about closer commercial connections with the other peoples of this continent. I am happy to be able to announce to you that Russia now treats us on the most favored nation basis.

Economy In Expenditures.

I earnestly recommend to the congress the need of economy and to this end of a rigid scrutiny of appropriations. As examples merely, I call your attention to one or two specific matters. All unnecessary offices should be abolished. The commissioner of the general land office recommends the abolishment of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices. This will effect a saving of about a quarter of a million dollars a year. As the business of the nation grows it is inevitable that there should be from time to time a legitimate increase in the number of officials, and this fact renders it all the more important that when offices become unnecessary they should be abolished. In the public printing also a large saving of public money can be made. There is a constantly growing tendency to publish masses of unimportant information. It is probably not unfair to say that many tens of thousands of volumes are published at which no human being ever looks and for which there is no real demand whatever.

Yet, in speaking of economy, I must in nowise be understood as advocating the false economy which is in the end the worst extravagance. To cut down on the navy, for instance, would be a crime against the nation. To fail to push forward all work on the Panama canal would be as great a folly.

Currency.

In my message of Dec. 2, 1902, to the congress I said:

"Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce, and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country."

Every consideration of prudence demands the addition of the element of elasticity to our currency system. The evil does not consist in an inadequate volume of money, but in the rigidity of this volume, which does not respond as it should to the varying needs of communities and of seasons. Inflation must be avoided, but some provision should be made that will insure a larger volume of money during the fall and winter months than in the less active seasons of the year, so that the currency will contract against speculation and will expand for the needs of legitimate business. At present the

treasury department is at irregularly recurring intervals obliged in the interest of the business world—that is, in the interests of the American public—to try to avert financial crises by providing a remedy which should be provided by congressional action.

Business Methods In Departments.

At various times I have instituted investigations into the organization and conduct of the business of the executive departments. While none of these inquiries have yet progressed far enough to warrant final conclusions, they have already confirmed and emphasized the general impression that the organization of the departments is often faulty in principle and wasteful in results, while many of their business methods are antiquated and inefficient. There is every reason why our executive governmental machinery should be at least as well planned, economical and efficient as the best machinery of the great business organizations, which at present is not the case. To make it so is a task of complex detail and essentially executive in its nature. Probably no legislative body, no matter how wise and able, could undertake it with reasonable prospect of success. I recommend that the congress consider this subject with a view to provide by legislation for the transfer, distribution, consolidation and assignment of duties and executive organizations or parts of organizations and for the changes in business methods within or between the several departments that will best promote the economy, efficiency and high character of the government work.

Federal Elections.

In my last annual message I said: "The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the supreme court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the congress, but it should go as far as under the constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector, and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees."

I desire to repeat this recommendation. In political campaigns in a country as large and populous as ours it is inevitable that there should be much expense of an entirely legitimate kind. This, of course, means that many contributions, and some of them of large size, must be made, and as a matter of fact, in any big political contest such contributions are always made to both sides. It is entirely proper both to give and receive them unless there is an improper motive connected with either gift or reception. If they are extorted by any kind of pressure or promise, express or implied, direct or indirect, in the way of favor or immunity, then the giving or receiving becomes not only improper, but criminal. It will undoubtedly be difficult as a matter of practical detail to shape an act which shall guard with reasonable certainty against such misconduct, but if it is possible to secure by law the full and verified publication in detail of all the sums contributed to and expended by the candidates or committees of any political parties the result cannot but be wholesome. All contributions by corporations to any political committee or for any political purpose should be forbidden by law, directors should not be permitted to use stockholders' money for such purposes, and, moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, as far as it went, an effective method of stopping the evils aimed at in corrupt practices. Not only should both the national and the several state legislatures forbid any officer of a corporation from using the money of the corporation in or about any election, but they should also forbid such use of money in connection with any legislative save by the employment of counsel in public manner for distinctly legal services.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

Called Again by the Czar, President Promises It America's Support.

The first conference of nations held at The Hague in 1899, being unable to dispose of all the business before it, recommended the consideration and settlement of a number of important questions by another conference to be called subsequently and at an early date. These questions were the following: (1) The rights and duties of neutrals; (2) the limitation of the armed forces on land and sea and of military budgets; (3) the use of new types and callibers of military and naval guns; (4) the inviolability of private property at sea in times of war; (5) the bombardment of ports, cities and villages by naval forces. In October, 1904, at the instance of the interparliamentary union, which, at a conference held in the United States and attended by the lawmakers of fifteen different nations, had reiterated the demand for a second conference of nations, I issued invitations to all the powers signatory to The Hague convention to send delegates to such a conference and suggested that it be again held at The Hague. In its note of Dec. 16, 1904, the United States government communicated to the representatives of foreign governments its belief that the conference could be best arranged under the

provisions of the present Hague treaty.

From all the powers acceptance was received, coupled in some cases with the condition that we should wait until the end of the war then waging between Russia and Japan. The emperor of Russia, immediately after the treaty of peace which so happily terminated this war, in a note presented to the president on Sept. 13 through Ambassador Rosen, took the initiative in recommending that the conference be now called. The United States government in response expressed its cordial acquiescence and stated that it would as a matter of course take part in the new conference and endeavor to further its aims. We assume that all civilized governments will support the movement and that the conference is now an assured fact. This government will do everything in its power to secure the success of the conference to the end that substantial progress may be made in the cause of international peace, justice and good will.

This renders it proper at this time to say something as to the general attitude of this government toward peace. More and more war is coming to be looked upon as in itself a lamentable and evil thing. A wanton or useless war or a war of mere aggression—in short, any war begun or carried on in a conscienceless spirit—is to be condemned as a peculiarly atrocious crime against all humanity. We can, however, do nothing of permanent value for peace unless we keep ever clearly in mind the ethical element which lies at the root of the problem. Our aim is righteousness. Peace is normally the handmaiden of righteousness, but when peace and righteousness conflict then a great and upright people can never for a moment hesitate to follow the path which leads toward righteousness, even though that path also leads to war. There are persons who advocate peace at any price; there are others who, following a false analogy, think that because it is no longer necessary in civilized countries for individuals to protect their rights with a strong hand, it is therefore unnecessary for nations to be ready to defend their rights. These persons would do irreparable harm to any nation that adopted their principles, and even as it is they seriously hamper the cause which they advocate by tending to render it absurd in the eyes of sensible and patriotic men. There can be no worse foe of mankind in general, and of his own country in particular, than the demagogue of war, the man who in mere folly or to serve his own selfish ends continually rails at and abuses other nations, who seeks to excite his countrymen against foreigners on insupportable pretenses, who excites and inflames a perverse and aggressive national vanity and who may on occasions wantonly bring on conflict between his nation and some other nation. But there are demagogues of peace just as there are demagogues of war, and in any such movement as this for The Hague conference it is essential not to be misled by one set of extremists any more than by the other.

War and Peace.

Whenever it is possible for a nation or an individual to work for real peace, assuredly it is failure of duty not so to strive; but if war is necessary and righteous then either the man or the nation shrinking from it forfeits all title to self respect. We have scant sympathy with the sentimentalists who dread oppression less than physical suffering, who would prefer a shameful peace to the pain and toil sometimes lamentably necessary in order to secure a righteous peace. As yet there is only a partial and imperfect analogy between international law and internal or municipal law, because there is no sanction of force for executing the former while there is in the case of the latter. The private citizen is protected in his rights by the law because the law rests in the last resort upon force exercised through the forms of law. A man does not have to defend his rights with his own hand, because he can call upon the police, upon the sheriff's posse, upon the militia or in certain extreme cases upon the army, to defend him. But there is no such sanction of force for international law. At present there could be no greater calamity than for the free peoples, the enlightened, independent and peace loving peoples, to disarm while yet leaving it open to any barbarism or despotism to remain armed. So long as the world is as unorganized as now, the armies and navies of those peoples who on the whole stand for justice offer not only the best, but the only possible, security for a just peace. For instance, if the United States alone, or in company only with the other nations that on the whole tend to act justly, disarmed, we might sometimes avoid bloodshed, but we would cease to be of weight in securing the peace of justice—the real peace for which the most law abiding and high minded men must at times be willing to fight. As the world is now, only that nation is equipped for peace that knows how to fight and that will not shrink from fighting if ever the conditions become such that war is demanded in the name of the highest morality.

For General Arbitration Treaty.

So much it is emphatically necessary to say in order both that the position of the United States may not be misunderstood and that a genuine effort to bring nearer the day of the peace of justice among the nations may not be hampered by a folly which, in striving to achieve the impossible, would render it hopeless to attempt the achievement of the practical. But, while recognizing most clearly all above set forth, it remains our clear duty to strive in every practicable way to bring nearer the time when the sword shall not be the arbiter among nations. At present the practical thing to do is to try to minimize the number of cases in

which it must be the arbiter and to offer, at least to all civilized powers, some substitute for war which will be available in at least a considerable number of instances. Very much can be done through another Hague conference in this direction, and I most earnestly urge that this nation do all in its power to try to further the movement and to make the result of the decisions of The Hague conference effective. I earnestly hope that the conference may be able to devise some way to make arbitration between nations the customary way of settling international disputes in all save a few classes of cases, which should themselves be as sharply defined and rigidly limited as the present governmental and social development of the world will permit. If possible, there should be a general arbitration treaty negotiated among all the nations represented at the conference. Neutral rights and property should be protected at sea as they are protected on land. There should be an international agreement to this purpose and a similar agreement defining contraband of war.

During the last century there has been a distinct diminution in the number of wars between the most civilized nations. International relations have become closer, and the development of The Hague tribunal is not only a symptom of this growing closeness of relationship, but is a means by which the growth can be furthered. Our aim should be from time to time to take such steps as may be possible toward creating something like an organization of the civilized nations, because as the world becomes more highly organized the need for navies and armies will diminish. It is not possible to secure anything like an immediate disarmament, because it would first be necessary to settle what peoples are on the whole a menace to the rest of mankind and to provide against the disarmament of the rest being turned into a movement which would really chiefly benefit these obnoxious peoples; but it may be possible to exercise some check upon the tendency to swell indefinitely the budgets for military expenditure. Of course such an effort could succeed only if it did not attempt to do too much and if it were undertaken in a spirit of sanity as far removed as possible from a merely hysterical pseudo philanthropy. It is worth while pointing out that since the end of the insurrection in the Philippines this nation has shown its practical faith in the policy of disarmament by reducing its little army one-third. But disarmament can never be of prime importance. There is more need to get rid of the causes of war than of the implements of war.

I have dwelt much on the dangers to be avoided by steering clear of any mere foolish sentimentality because my wish for peace is so genuine and earnest; because I have a real and great desire that this second Hague conference may mark a long stride forward in the direction of securing the peace of justice throughout the world. No object is better worthy the attention of enlightened statesmanship than the establishment of a surer method than now exists of securing justice as between nations both for the protection of the little nations and for the prevention of war between the big nations. To this aim we should endeavor not only to avert bloodshed, but, above all, effectively to strengthen the forces of right. The golden rule should be, and as the world grows in morality it will be, the guiding rule of conduct among nations as among individuals, though the golden rule must not be construed in fantastic manner, as forbidding the exercise of the police power. This mighty and free republic should ever deal with all other states, great or small, on a basis of high honor, respecting their rights as jealously as its safeguards its own.

Monroe Doctrine.

One of the most effective instruments for peace is the Monroe doctrine as it has been and is being gradually developed by this nation and accepted by other nations. No other policy could have been as efficient in promoting peace in the western hemisphere and in giving to each nation thereon the chance to develop along its own lines. If we had refused to apply the doctrine to changing conditions it would now be completely outworn, would not meet any of the needs of the present day and indeed would probably by this time have sunk into complete oblivion. It is useful at home and is meeting with recognition abroad because we have adapted our application of it to meet the growing and changing needs of the hemisphere. When we announce a policy, such as the Monroe doctrine, we thereby commit ourselves to the consequences of the policy, and those consequences of the time to time alter. It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for its exercise. Not only we, but all American republics who are benefited by the existence of the doctrine, must recognize the obligations each nation is under as regards foreign peoples no less than its duty to insist upon its own rights.

That our rights and interests are deeply concerned in the maintenance of the doctrine is so clear as hardly to need argument. This is especially true in view of the construction of the Panama canal. As a mere matter of self defense we must exercise a close watch over the approaches to this canal, and this means that we must be thoroughly alive to our interests in the Caribbean sea.

No Designs on South America.

There are certain essential points which must never be forgotten as regards the Monroe doctrine. In the first place, we must as a nation make it evident that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south. We must recognize the fact that in some

(Continued on page 4.)

BAD BLOOD WEAKENS THE SYSTEM AND INVITES DISEASE

Every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength, and when from any cause this vital stream of life becomes impoverished or run-down, it invites disease to enter. No one can be well when the blood is impure; they lack the energy that is natural with health, the complexion becomes pale and sallow, the vital energies are at a low ebb, and they suffer from a general broken-down condition of health. The system is weakened and unable to resist the diseases and disorders that are constantly assailing it. The Liver and Kidneys, failing to receive the proper stimulation and nourishment from the blood, grow inactive and dull, and the waste matters and bodily impurities that should pass off through these channels of nature are left in the system to produce Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases or some other blood disorder. When the blood is in this weakened and diseased condition it should be treated with a remedy that is not only thorough, but gentle in its action. S. S. S., a purely vegetable remedy, made of roots, herbs and barks, is just what is needed. It not only cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisons, and enriches and strengthens it, but

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

gently builds up the entire system by its tonic effect. S. S. S. reinvigorates every member of the body, gives tone and vigor to the blood, and as it goes to the different parts, carries robust health and strength. S. S. S. acts more promptly and gives better results than any other medicine. It cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases and all other blood disorders, and cures them permanently. Our Medical Department will be glad to give advice without charge to all suffering with blood or skin diseases. Address

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The Weather

Demands Winter Apparel.
We have the

CLOTHES

You want on

Easy Payments

Our prices are right
Our quality is right
Our fit is right
Our terms are right
Our treatment is right

SUITS HATS
LADIES' SUITS RAINCOATS
OVERCOATS SHOES
JACKETS SKIRTS
WAISTS FURS MILLINERY

OPEN EVENINGS



324 MAIN STREET.

DID YOU EVER? STOP TO THINK

That a Picture Makes a Nice Christmas Gift. We Have Them in

WATER COLORS, CROPY PRINTS, BRAUN CARBONS, PASTELS

Ranging in Prices From 50 Cents to Five Dollars.

PILLOW COVERS, STATUARY, JAPANESE NOVELTIES, HIGH GRADE PICTURE FRAMING IS MADE A SPECIALTY WITH US.

If you have any picture to be framed bring them in before the holiday rush.

ODIN J. OYEN

114 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

WINTER APPLES

Northern Spy, Spitzenburgs, Baldwins, G. Sweets, Russets

And other varieties. I have picked every barrel myself and guarantee them to be as represented. Come and see my stock before buying elsewhere.

CARL VOLLENWEIDER

New Phone 636 R

429 Jay Street

THE ELLIOTT-LOEFFLER COMPANY.

Wholesale WINES & LIQUORS

222-224 PEARL STREET.

Red Feather

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco

LONG CUT FOR SMOKING AND CHEWING
MIXTURE FOR PIPE AND CIGARETTES

Just the best Tobacco you ever used. A sweet,
delicious blend of pure, choice long leaf.
No Scrap. No Sweepings. No Dirt.

UNION MADE IN THE CLEANEST TOBACCO
FACTORY IN AMERICA.

Anti-Trust

Your Dealer Sells It.

5¢

THE LA CROSSE TRIBUNE

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday, at 121 Main St., La Crosse, Wis.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

By The Tribune Publishing Company

W. V. KIDDER Managing Editor
Daily by Carrier \$5.00 per year
Daily by Mail \$4.00 per year

Entered as second-class matter June 22, 1904, at the Post Office at La Crosse, Wis., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE WHO BUY.

Do you live in La Crosse?
Do you own property and pay taxes in La Crosse?
Do you work and draw salary in La Crosse?
Are you interested in the welfare of La Crosse?
If you find that any of the above things fit your case, please answer one more question. Do you buy goods that are made in La Crosse?
It is said by many La Crosse manufacturers that the people of this community as a rule buy foreign-made goods in preference to similar and equally meritorious or better goods manufactured right here at home. Too bad, if true! We all have an interest in our city. Its future depends upon our ability to build up and foster great factories here. To do this, the first essential is for us to support the factories we have. So long as we permit home-made goods to go begging we can not encourage investment in local factories. They must have a market, and they should have all of the home market.

Here is something for the Progressive Association and the Board of Trade to do. Suppose these organizations were to provide every factory in La Crosse with authority to stamp or label every article turned out in this city with a motto something like this:

"Made in La Crosse for La Crosse people.
La Crosse Progressive Assn.
W. B. Tscharnier, Pres.
Walter Woods, Sec'y.
La Crosse Board of Trade.
R. B. Gelatt, Pres.
Leonard Calvert, Sec'y."

And suppose every La Crosse manufacturer did so label every article of his output that came upon the La Crosse market; and suppose the above societies took the matter up in their meetings and discussed it at their dinners and enlisted the help of the newspapers to promulgate the doctrine of patronizing home industries!

Would not that tend to promote sales of home goods in the home market? Have not YOU frequently bought a foreign-made article when a similar article just as good was made here, just because YOU FORGOT? And if it was constantly impressed upon your mind that in buying home-made goods you were building up home factories that in turn build up the value of your property and contribute to your welfare, would you not finally come to THINK OF IT every time you bought AS A MATTER OF HABIT?

The Tribune proposes to lend its influence to the building up of THE HABIT of always buying HOME-MADE GOODS. It proposes to induce every La Crosse manufacturer who advertises to insert prominently in each advertisement he buys this reminder:

"IT'S MADE IN LA CROSSE."

And it further propose never to let a week pass without jogging up the memories of its readers with a discussion of the advantage to every La Crosse person of ALWAYS buying La Crosse-made goods.

Are you interested? Will you help? Will you TRY to remember to buy HOME-MADE GOODS? Will you TRY to remember to tell your friends to remember to buy HOME-MADE GOODS? Will YOU help in this good work?

\$456,132,703.00.

\$165.23; \$65.72; \$1,000.00; \$17.43; \$189.09; \$23.00; \$789.98; \$2.00; \$111.11; \$444.44; \$37.75; \$5.00; \$654.00; \$101.10; \$1.00; \$1.00; \$123.23; \$98.89; \$85.8; \$64.45; \$165.10.

Well, that isn't all. But if you will take a peek at this bunch of money, you are apt to find that one of the numbers represented in the above touching medly is the amount you will save as the result of the introduction of competition into the light and power field of La Crosse.

CIGARS

ALL THE
POPULAR
BRANDS

ROTH'S

CORNER 6. & MAIN.

JUST LIFE

Clutch 'im Tight Lill.

The Clear Creek correspondent in the Osceola Recorder says:
"I guess Lillie must have hung on to Oscar Sunday, as we didn't see him going towards Osceola on his honeymoon. That's right L."

Between the messages of President Roosevelt and Governor La Follette the editors of Wisconsin will soon be in need of a trip to a sanitarium.

An Elk River (Minn.) condemned murderer said he has never been afraid to live and was not afraid to die. He proved it at 1 o'clock this morning.

Now that Roosevelt has declared himself on the trusts its up to the senate to queer all his plans as usual. Or perhaps the insurance and other graft investigations has scared the honorable senate.

—W. V. K.

REPORT FROM THE REFORM SCHOOL.

J. G. Gluck, Superintendent, Pruntytown, W. Va., writes: "After trying all other advertised cough medicines we have decided to use Foley's Honey and Tar exclusively in the West Virginia Reform School. I find it the most effective and absolutely harmless." Sold by J. A. Erhart, & Son.

And as to who did it, there's Rose, and Heil, and Waters, and The Company and a lot of fellows whose names can't be printed "for business reasons" and the fellows who got the Common Stock. And then there's "US."

THE FINAL EXPOSE.

The NEWS is of interest, if it IS the news. The Tribune reporters are instructed to write THE NEWS. They are not expected to give their impressions or to give voice to their prejudices. Hence the item that appeared in The Tribune of yesterday regarding the letting of the county courthouse and jail lighting contracts is fair and of considerable interest to the taxpayers. It read as follows:

"At a flat rate about one third the amount charged by the old company, the Wisconsin Light and Power company was this afternoon awarded the contract to light the court house and jail, by the building and grounds committee of the county board.

"The new lighting company will light the court house for \$45 per month and the jail for \$13.50. The committee made a contract for one year with an option on two more years subject to the approval of District Attorney Bosshard, who was out of the city today.

"The La Crosse Gas and Electric company submitted a bid of \$60 per month for lighting the courthouse and \$15 for the jail. "The La Crosse Gas and Electric company's bill for lighting the court house alone last month was \$121.24."

And that's all about it. The reporter might have referred with spirit to the recent report in which the Light Trust Organs said some members of the county board had condemned the new county lighting plant because certain interested men had been able to figure that its operation (plus the heat for the building which should be 70 per cent of the total) would approximate \$100.00 month. Here is the bill of the old company for \$121.00 for last month—a fact that the reporter barely mentioned, because he was not expected to do more than write the bare news without comment.

That is the NEWS. It really isn't news, for we all knew it was coming and we all expected it, and we all are to reap the advantages of it now that it has come. But it goes to show that when a few months ago The Tribune said competition would reduce the cost of electric light by from 40 per cent to 60 per cent, it was telling a plain truth.

Savings deposits made during December and up to January 5th, draw interest from January 1st. Open an account NOW with the OLDEST A. STRONG-EST bank in La Crosse, Batavian National Bank.

Capital and Surplus \$500,000.

3% Interest

On Savings credited semi-annually.

Deposits made prior to the 5th draw interest from 1st of each month.

SI starts an account.

The State Bank of La Crosse, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Capital and Surplus \$100,000.00.

Christmas Gift For The Boys

Nothing would please them more than a pair of Moccasins. Ask them and see. For sale at our store. Cordell Glove Co., 523 Main St. New Pyrography Leather.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LA CROSSE

Nov. 9th 1905.	
RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$2,537,291.94
Overdrafts.....	2,158.19
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	200,000.00
Other Bonds.....	210,800.00
Banking House.....	50,000.00
Other Real Estate.....	100.00
CASH RESOURCES	
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits.....	\$ 50,000.00
With Treas. US.....	572,660.88
In Vaults.....	259,698.93
Total.....	\$3,592,619.96

LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	250,000.00
Surplus.....	150,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	77,394.85
Circulation.....	200,000.00
Deposits.....	8,215,225.11
Total.....	\$3,592,619.96
United States Depository.	

FLATS TO RENT.

City Heat Electric Light, all modern improvements. From 20 dollars per month and up to \$35.00.

McMillan Bldg. Room 223.

J. H. LIGHTBODY.

REAL ESTATE.

Farms and wild lands a specialty. City property bought, sold and rented.—325 Main street. Old Telephone 756, La Crosse, Wis.

ELECTRICAL

Machinery, Supplies, Construction.

BENTON--

Phones 178—200 S. Front St.

(Continued from page 3.)

South American countries there has been much suspicion lest we should interpret the Monroe doctrine as in some way inimical to their interests, and we must try to convince all the other nations of this continent once and for all that no just and orderly government has anything to fear from us. There are certain republics to the south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order and prosperity that they themselves, though as yet hardly consciously, are among the guarantors of this doctrine. These republics we now meet not only on a basis of entire equality, but in a spirit of frank and respectful friendship, which we hope is mutual. If all of the republics to the south of us will only grow as those to which I allude have already grown, all need for us to be the especial champions of the doctrine will disappear, for no stable and growing American republic wishes to see some great non-American military power acquire territory in its neighborhood. All that this country desires is that the other republics on this continent shall be happy and prosperous, and they cannot be happy and prosperous unless they maintain order within their boundaries and behave with a just regard for their obligations toward outsiders. It must be understood that under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression. We desire peace with all the world, but perhaps most of all with the other peoples of the American continent. There are of course limits to the wrongs which any self respecting nation can endure. It is always possible that wrong actions toward this nation or toward citizens of this nation in some state unable to keep order among its own people, unable to secure justice from outsiders and unwilling to do justice to those outsiders who treat it well, may result in our having to take action to protect our rights, but such action will not be taken with a view to territorial aggression, and it will be taken at all only with extreme reluctance and when it has become evident that every other resource has been exhausted.

Not a Shield For Wrongoers.

Moreover, we must make it evident that we do not intend to permit the Monroe doctrine to be used by any nation on this continent as a shield to protect it from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations. If a republic to the south of us commits a tort against a foreign nation, such as an outrage against a citizen of that nation, then the Monroe doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent punishment of the tort save to see that the punishment does not assume the form of territorial occupation in any shape. The case is more difficult when it refers to a contractual obligation. Our own government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view. But they do not, and in consequence we are liable at any time to be brought face to face with disagreeable alternatives. On the one hand, this country would certainly decline to go to war to prevent a foreign government from collecting a just debt. On the other hand, it is very inadvisable to permit any foreign power to take possession, even temporarily, of the custom houses of an American republic in order to enforce the payment of its obligations, for such temporary occupation might turn into a permanent occupation. The only escape from these alternatives may at any time be that we must ourselves undertake to bring about some arrangement by which so much as possible of a just obligation shall be paid. It is far better that this country should put through such an arrangement rather than allow any foreign country to undertake it. To do so insures the defaulting republic from having to pay debts of an improper character under duress, while it also insures honest creditors of the republic from being passed by in the interest of dishonest or grasping creditors. Moreover, for the United States to take such a position offers the only possible way of insuring us against a clash with some foreign power. The position is therefore in the interest of peace as well as in the interest of justice. It is of benefit to our people; it is of benefit to foreign peoples, and most of all, it is really of benefit to the people of the country concerned.

This brings me to what should be one of the fundamental objects of the Monroe doctrine. We must ourselves in good faith try to help upward toward peace and order those of our sister republics which need such help. Just as there has been a gradual growth of the ethical element in the relations of one individual to another, so we are, even though slowly, more and more coming to recognize the duty of bearing one another's burdens, not only as among individuals, but also as among nations.

SANTO DOMINGO.

A Plea For the Ratification of the Treaty Now Pending.

Santo Domingo, in her turn, has now made an appeal to us to help her, and not only every principle of wisdom, but every generous instinct within us, bids us respond to the appeal. It is not of the slightest consequence whether we grant the aid needed by Santo Domingo as an incident to the wise development of the Monroe doctrine, or because we regard the case of Santo Domingo as standing wholly by itself and to be treated as such and not on general principles or with any reference to the Monroe doctrine. The important point is to give the needed aid, and the case is certainly sufficiently peculiar to deserve to be judged purely on its own merits. The conditions in

Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse until a year ago all society was on the verge of dissolution. Fortunately just at this time a ruler sprang up in Santo Domingo who, with his colleagues, saw the dangers threatening their country and appealed to the friendship of the only great and powerful neighbor who possessed the power and, as they hoped, also the will to help them. There was imminent danger of foreign intervention. The previous rulers of Santo Domingo had recklessly incurred debts, and owing to her internal disorders she had ceased to be able to provide means of paying the debts. The patience of her foreign creditors had become exhausted and at least two foreign nations were on the point of intervention and were only prevented from intervening by the unofficial assurance of this government that it would itself strive to help Santo Domingo in her hour of need. In the case of one of these nations only the actual opening of negotiations to this end by our government prevented the seizure of territory in Santo Domingo by a European power. Of the debts incurred some were just, while some were not of a character which really renders it obligatory on or proper for Santo Domingo to pay them in full. But she could not pay any of them unless some stability was assured her government and people.

Accordingly, the executive department of our government negotiated a treaty under which we are able to try to help the Dominican people to straighten out their finances. This treaty is pending before the senate. In the meantime a temporary arrangement has been made which will last until the senate has had time to take action upon the treaty. Under this arrangement the Dominican government has appointed Americans to all the important positions in the customs service, and they are seeing to the honest collection of the revenues, turning over 45 per cent to the government for running expenses and putting the other 55 per cent into a safe depository for equitable division in case the treaty shall be ratified among the various creditors, whether European or American.

Custom Houses and Revolutions.

The custom houses offer well nigh the only sources of revenue in Santo Domingo, and the different revolutions usually have as their aim the obtaining possession of these custom houses. The mere fact that the collectors of customs are Americans, that they are performing their duties with efficiency and honesty and that the treaty is pending in the senate gives a certain moral power to the government of Santo Domingo which it has not had before. This has completely discouraged all revolutionary movement, while it has already produced such an increase in the revenues that the government is actually getting more from the 45 per cent that the American collectors turn over to it than it got formerly when it took the entire revenue. It is enabling the poor harassed people of Santo Domingo once more to turn their attention to industry and to be free from the curse of interminable revolutionary disturbance. It offers to all bona fide creditors, American and European, the only really good chance to obtain that to which they are justly entitled, while it in return gives to Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it ought not to pay, for now if it meets the views of the senate we shall ourselves thoroughly examine all these claims, whether American or foreign, and see that none that are improper are paid. There is, of course, opposition to the treaty from dishonest creditors, foreign and American, and from the professional revolutionists of the island itself. We have already reason to believe that some of the creditors who do not dare expose their claims to honest scrutiny are endeavoring to stir up sedition in the island and opposition to the treaty. In the meantime, I have exercised the authority vested in me by the joint resolution of the congress to prevent the introduction of arms into the island for revolutionary purposes.

Under the course taken, stability and order and all the benefits of peace are at last coming to Santo Domingo, danger of foreign intervention has been suspended, and there is at last a prospect that all creditors will get justice, no more and no less. If the arrangement is terminated by the failure of the treaty, chaos will follow, and if chaos follows, sooner or later this government may be involved in serious difficulties with foreign governments over the island or else may be forced itself to intervene in the island in some unpleasant fashion. Under the proposed treaty the independence of the island is scrupulously respected, the danger of violation of the Monroe doctrine by the intervention of foreign powers vanishes and the interference of our government is minimized so that we shall only act in conjunction with the Santo Domingo authorities to secure the proper administration of the customs and therefore to secure the payment of just debts and to secure the Dominican government against demands for unjust debts. The proposed method will give the people of Santo Domingo the same chance to move upward and upward which we have already given to the people of Cuba. It will be doubly to our discredit as a nation if we fail to take advantage of this chance, for it will be of damage to ourselves and it will be of incalculable damage to Santo Domingo. Every consideration of wise policy and, above all, every consideration of large generosity bids us meet the request of Santo Domingo as we are now trying to meet it.

The Army and Navy.

We cannot consider the question of our foreign policy without at the same time treating of the army and navy. We now have a very small army—indeed, one well nigh infinitesimal when

compared with the army of any other large nation. Of course the army we do have should be as nearly perfect of its kind and for its size as is possible. I do not believe that any army in the world has a better average of enlisted men or a better type of junior officer, but the army should be trained to act effectively in a mass. Provision should be made by sufficient appropriations for maneuvers of a practical kind so that the troops may learn how to take care of themselves under actual service conditions, every march, for instance, being made with the soldier loaded exactly as he would be in an active campaign. The generals and colonels would thereby have opportunity of handling regiments, brigades and divisions, and the commissary and medical departments would be tested in the field. Provision should be made for the exercise at least of a brigade and by preference of a division in marching and embarking at some point on our coast and disembarking at some other point and continuing its march.

The number of posts in which the army is kept in time of peace should be materially diminished and the posts that are left made correspondingly larger. No local interests should be allowed to stand in the way of assembling the greater part of the troops which would at need form our field armies in stations of such size as will permit the best training to be given to the personnel of all grades, including the high officers and staff officers. To accomplish this end we must have not company or regimental garrisons, but brigade and division garrisons. Promotion by mere seniority can never result in a thoroughly efficient corps of officers in the higher ranks unless there accompanies it a vigorous weeding out process. Such a weeding out process—that is, such a process of selection—is a chief feature of the four years' course of the young officer at West Point. There is no good reason why it should stop immediately upon his graduation. While at West Point he is dropped unless he comes up to a certain standard of excellence, and when he graduates he takes rank in the army according to his rank of graduation. The results are good at West Point, and there should be in the army itself something that will achieve the same end. After a certain age has been reached the average officer is unfit to do good work below a certain grade. Provision should be made for the promotion of exceptionally meritorious men over the heads of their comrades and for the retirement of all men who have reached a given age without getting beyond a given rank, this age of retirement of course changing from rank to rank. In both the army and the navy there should be some principle of selection—that is, of promotion for merit—and there should be a resolute effort to eliminate the aged officers of reputable character who possess no special efficiency.

For an Increase in Coast Artillery.

There should be an increase in the coast artillery force so that our coast fortifications can be in some degree adequately manned. There is special need for an increase and reorganization of the medical department of the army. In both the army and navy there must be the same thorough training for duty in the staff corps as in the fighting line. Only by such training in advance can we be sure that in actual war field operations and those at sea will be carried on successfully. The importance of this was shown conclusively in the Spanish-American and the Russo-Japanese wars. The work of the medical departments in the Japanese army and navy is especially worthy of study. I renew my recommendation of Jan. 9, 1905, as to the medical department of the army and call attention to the equal importance of the needs of the staff corps of the navy. In the medical department of the navy the first in importance is the reorganization of the hospital corps on the lines of the Gallinger bill (S. 3984, Feb. 1, 1904) and the reappointment of the different grades of the medical officers to meet service requirements. It seems advisable also that medical officers of the army and navy should have similar rank and pay in their respective grades so that their duties can be carried on without friction when they are brought together. The base hospitals of the navy should be put in condition to meet modern requirements and hospital ships be provided. Unless we now provide with ample forethought for the medical needs of the army and navy appalling suffering of a preventable kind is sure to occur if ever the country goes to war. It is not reasonable to expect successful administration in time of war of a department which lacks a third of the number of officers necessary to perform the medical service in time of peace. We need men who are not merely doctors. They must be trained in the administration of military medical service.

Ships Enough Now.

Our navy must, relatively to the navies of other nations, always be of greater size than our army. We have most wisely continued for a number of years to build up our navy, and it has now reached a fairly high standard of efficiency. This standard of efficiency must not only be maintained, but increased. It does not seem to me necessary, however, that the navy should, at least in the immediate future, be increased beyond the present number of units. What is now clearly necessary is to substitute efficient for inefficient units as the latter become worn out or as it becomes apparent that they are useless. Probably the result would be attained by adding a single battleship to our navy each year, the superseded or outworn vessels being laid up or broken up as they are thus replaced. The four single turret monitors built immediately after the close of the Spanish war, for instance, are vessels which would be of

(Continued on page 6.)

Gano Apples
\$2.50 Box.
Fine Table Apples.
JOHN C. BURNS
FRUIT HOUSE.

JEROME TOMORROW.

HUMOROUS RECITAL

JEROME K. JEROME and CHARLES BATTEL LOOMIS
Famous English and American Humorists.

LA CROSSE THEATRE
TOMORROW EVENING.

Advance Sale of Seats now on at Young's Drug Store.

Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

CITY NEWS

COLBY, the heavy light man.
Reports on the condition of the river were discontinued by the local weather observer yesterday, indicating that the river is so nearly frozen over that ice is liable to stop running any hour.

Electric wiring, Benton, phone 178.
M. P. Hanson of Winona transacted business in the city yesterday.

Girls, if you want red lips, laughing eyes, sweet breath and good looks use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. The greatest beautifier known. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Ask your drug gist.

If you want to see something that is funny, see the "watermelon patch" at the Bijou. It illustrates a negro scene in the court in which a gang of negroes who raided a melon patch are frightened nearly out of their wits.

The funeral of Annie Carrie Knutson will be held from the residence, 1721 Jackson street, tomorrow morning and interment will be made in Barre Mills cemetery.

FOR RENT—Front room, first floor above bank. Batavian National bank.

The funeral of Mrs. Goodlove Braun, who died Sunday night, was held this afternoon from the residence, 203 South Thirteenth street.

May Neilson, the vocalist at the Bijou, sings those old Irish songs that elicit a storm of applause. She also introduces the late New York success: "Keep a Little Cozy Corner in Your Heart for Me."

The condition of William Nelmeister was reported to be slightly improved today.

Superintendent McMullen reports that 38 secured employment last week through the state employment office here.

The annual meeting of the Redmen will be held Thursday evening for the election of officers and other important business.

Rev. A. K. Sagen has returned from a trip to Redwing.

Will J. Commers, a Northwestern passenger brakeman, is ill with typhoid fever at the Winona general hospital.

C. Allen and John Helson returned yesterday to their studies in this city after a brief visit with home folks at Lanesboro.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Platz, a daughter.

Mrs. M. N. Bevier has returned from a visit of two months with re-

latives at Wenatchee, Wash.

The advance sale of tickets for the Jerome K. Jerome recital at the theatre tomorrow has been brisk at Young's drug store today.

A kidney or bladder trouble can always be cured by using Foley's Kidney Cure in time. Sold by J. A. Erhart & Son.

Chicken sandwiches and short order. Id phone, 5493. Fred Johnson, 208½ South Third street.

Dr. Geo. W. Kempter has returned to his home at Alma after visiting his parents on South Sixth street.

Dr. George Powell, consulting physician and surgeon.

W. M. Howes of Waukon, Ia., returned home today after visiting with Mr. and Mrs. William Dwyer.

Don't be imposed upon by taking substitutes offered for Foley's Honey and Tar. Sold by J. A. Erhart & Son.

WIRING, the heavy light man.

The seat sale for the Jerome K. Jerome humorous recital to be given by the La Crosse Press club at the theatre Wednesday evening, opened well at Young's drug store this morning.

Indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and liver disorders and all stomach troubles positively cured by using Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Ask your druggist.

The board of trade meets this evening to consider plans for its annual banquet.

Literary people are looking forward with interest and enthusiasm to the appearance of the great Jerome K. Jerome at the theatre tomorrow evening.

Foley's Honey and Tar positively cures all throat and lung diseases. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. A. Erhart & Son.

The Hotel May, formerly Hotel Wood, at West Salem, has been taken charge of by the new proprietors and is being run in first class style.

Don't try to do two women's work on wash day. Beach's Peosta Soap will do the work of one woman if you will but soak the clothes in Peosta suds. Buy it from your grocer and follow the modern work saving way described in the directions.

Two packed houses greeted the new Bijou vaudeville entertainment at the Bijou last night.

The reduced general admission of ten cents at the Bijou filled that popular playhouse last evening. The show was excellent.

The general admission at the Bijou theatre is now ten cents. Reserved seats fifteen cents.

Did you see the Bijou vaudeville show last night? If you did, tell your friends. If you didn't, go tonight.

Jerome K. Jerome offers the literary and social treat of the year at the La Crosse theatre tomorrow evening.

Messrs. Jerome and Loomis and wife of the former arrive in the city tomorrow at noon and will be at the Hotel Stoddard.

Myron P. Lindsey lodge, Daughters of Rebekkah No. 104, will give the first of a series of social hops at I. O. O. F. hall tomorrow night.

The new vaudeville show at the Bijou is a variety of sparkling humor and entrancing humor.

RUSH FOR SEATS FOR JEROME

There has been a brisk sale of seats for the Jerome-Loomis humorous recital to be given at the La Crosse theatre by the Press club tomorrow evening. The unusually low prices for a strictly high class attraction of this kind evidently had the effect of greatly stimulating the sale of seats. The rates being charged are \$1 for the parquet, seventy-five for the first two rows behind the rail and in the balcony and fifty cents for the remainder of the house. The gallery price is 25 cents.

Literary people and social clubs have taken an unusual interest in the feast of fun and indications are there will be a crowded house when Mr. Jerome bows to his audience tomorrow night.

It makes no difference how long you have been sick, if you are troubled with indigestion, constipation, liver and kidney troubles, Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

The auditing committee in making its report to the stockholders of the Mexican Plantation company last night, recommended that the president be put on a fixed salary. The stockholders last night re-elected Dr. R. R. Schaeffle and Charles E. Seiler as directors for three years and elected W. W. Holcomb to the board to nine was postponed from the annual meeting.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS.

A. H. Thurnes, a well known coal operator of Buffalo, O., writes, "I have been afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble for years, passing gravel and stones with excruciating pain. I got no relief from medicine until I began taking Foley's Kidney Cure, then the result was surprising. A few doses started the brick dust like fine stones and now I have no pain across my kidneys and I feel like a new man. It has done me \$1,000 worth of good." Sold by J. A. Erhart & Son.

Livery Notice

We will furnish FUNERAL OUTFITS, white or black hearse, until further notice, as follows: Hearse, \$1.00; pallbearers wagon, \$1.00; carriages, \$1.00. SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

CLARK & CLARK,
PALMER LIVERY.

J. O. Johnson, barber shop, 208 South Third street.

LOST—Collie dog, tan with white collar. E. A. Erickson, old phone, 4333.

Christmas Gifts

Time spent in examining our Holiday Stock is time well spent. On every hand you will see timely and valuable suggestions that will help you greatly in solving that important problem:

"What to get for Christmas."

ERHART'S

RED CROSS

DRUG STORE

A Good Warm... Overcoat.



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IS probably what you are thinking about just now. Of course you want something more than warmth; you want style. We have a magnificent line for you to select from. One of our Overcoats will cost you from \$10 to \$25—the merchant tailor couldn't think of duplicating it for less than from \$25 to \$40.

Double and
Single
Breasted
Suits

in the new long styles.

\$10 TO \$22



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Boys' Warm Overcoats and Suits Beautiful little fancy Overcoats for the little boys to the smart long double breasted styles for the older boys..... \$2.48 to \$15.

Suits for the little folks in Sailor Blouse, Russian and Norfolk styles—Two piece knee pants suits for boys 10 to 16 yrs, long pants suits for big boys 16 to 20 yrs... \$3 to \$12.50

It is Time to Commence Your Holiday Shopping Now.

Our useful presents for men and boys are always acceptable—Never before have we shown such a complete and beautiful line—Fine underwear, fancy hosiery, fancy shirts, silk neckwear, holiday suspenders, initial handkerchiefs, fur collars, umbrellas, hats, caps, gloves, mittens, and many other things too numerous to mention—Come and see the new and pretty things.

M. & C. Newburg

CLOTHING HOUSE--COR. THIRD AND PEARL STS.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSTIPATION.

Few people realize when taking cough medicine other than Foley's Honey and Tar, that they contain opiates which are constipating besides being unsafe, particularly for children. Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates, is safe and sure and will not constipate. Sold by J. A. Erhart & Son.

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YERBA-SANTA

Stands for quick relief & cure of

COUGH

Get it at once and do not suffer unnecessarily. 50c and \$1 bottles.

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Bench-Made
Shoes for Men
Have no Equal
See Them
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This Week We Will
Sell
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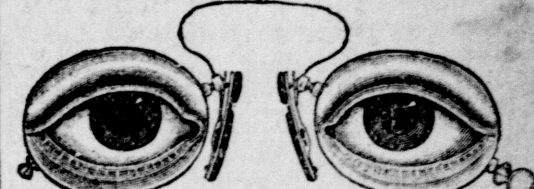
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This includes latest records for these famous talking machines.

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Just let me examine your eyes for Glasses, that is all. I'll supply your needs for a small cost only.

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Photographs
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Billiard Hall and
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On account of ill health I am forced to sell out my business, 601 Main St., at once. A live business for a live man. Come and see me—investigate and you will buy.

ART. T. MICHAELS.

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Casimir

The Perfect Havana Cigar.

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The sound, refreshing

Sleep of
Childhood
comes when

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is used in place of ordinary
coffee.

"There's a Reason."

LA CROSSE THEATRE... FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

The Greatest War Play Ever Written.

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA

A Powerful and Beautiful Story Founded on

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

Elaborate Scenic Production.

Excellent Company.

Prices: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

(Continued from page 4.)

but little use in the event of war. The money spent upon them could have been more usefully spent in other ways. Thus it would have been far better never to have built a single one of these monitors and to have put the money in an ample supply of reserve guns. Most of the smaller cruisers and gunboats, though they serve a useful purpose so far as they are needed for international police work, would not add to the strength of our navy in a conflict with a serious foe. There is urgent need of providing a large increase in the number of officers and especially in the number of enlisted men.

Recent naval history has emphasized certain lessons which ought not to, but which do, need emphasis. Seagoing torpedo boats or destroyers are indispensable not only for making night attacks by surprise upon an enemy, but even in battle for finishing already crippled ships. Under exceptional circumstances submarine boats would doubtless be of use. Fast scouts are needed. The main strength of the navy, however, lies and can only lie in the great battleships, the heavily armed, heavily gunned vessels which decide the mastery of the seas. Heavy armed cruisers also play a most useful part, and unarmored cruisers, if swift enough, are very useful as scouts. Between antagonists of approximately equal prowess the comparative perfection of the instruments of war will ordinarily determine the fight. But it is of course true that the man behind the gun, the man in the engine room and the man in the conning tower, considered not only individually, but especially with regard to the way in which they work together, are even more important than the weapons with which they work.

NAVAL TRAINING.

Its Importance Emphasized—More Seamen Needed.

The most formidable battleship is of course helpless against even a light cruiser if the men aboard it are unable to hit anything with their guns, and thoroughly well handled cruisers may count seriously in an engagement with much superior vessels if the men aboard the latter are ineffective, whether from lack of training or from any other cause. Modern warships are most formidable mechanisms when well handled, but they are utterly useless when not well handled, and they cannot be handled at all without long and careful training. This training can under no circumstance be given when once war has broken out. No fighting ship of the first class should ever be laid up save for necessary repairs, and her crew should be kept constantly exercised on the high seas, so that she may stand at the highest point of perfection. To put a new and untrained crew upon the most powerful battleship and send it out to meet a formidable enemy is not only to invite, but to insure disaster and disgrace. To improve crews at the outbreak of a war, so far as the serious fighting craft are concerned, is absolutely hopeless. If the officers and men are not thoroughly skilled in and have not been thoroughly trained to their duties it would be far better to keep the ships in port during hostilities than to send them against a formidable opponent, for the result could only be that they would be either sunk or captured. The marksmanship of our navy is now on the whole in a gratifying condition, and there has been a great improvement in fleet practice. We need additional seamen; we need a large store of reserve guns; we need sufficient money for ample target practice, ample practice of every kind at sea. We should substitute for comparatively inefficient types—the old third class battleship Texas, the single turreted monitors above mentioned and indeed all the monitors and some of the old cruisers—efficient, modern seagoing vessels. Seagoing torpedo boat destroyers should be substituted for some of the smaller torpedo boats. During the present congress there need be no additions to the aggregate number of units of the navy. Our navy, though very small relatively to the navies of other nations, is for the present sufficient in point of numbers for our needs, and, while we must constantly strive to make its efficiency higher, there need be no additions to the total number of ships now built and building save in the way of substitution as above outlined. I recommend the report of the secretary of the navy to the careful consideration of the congress, especially with a view to the legislation therein advocated.

Naturalization Laws.

During the past year evidence has accumulated to confirm the expressions contained in my last two annual messages as to the importance of revising by appropriate legislation our system of naturalizing aliens. I appointed last March a commission to make a careful examination of our naturalization laws and to suggest appropriate measures to avoid the notorious abuses resulting from the improvident or unlawful granting of citizenship. This commission, composed of an officer of the department of state, of the department of justice and of the department of commerce and labor, has discharged the duty imposed upon it and has submitted a report, which will be transmitted to the congress for its consideration and, I hope, for its favorable action.

The distinguishing recommendations of the commission are:

First.—A federal bureau of naturalization, to be established in the department of commerce and labor, to supervise the administration of the naturalization laws and to receive returns of naturalizations pending and accomplished.

Second.—Uniformity of naturalization

certificates, fees to be charged, and procedure.

Third.—More exacting qualifications of intention to be abolished and no alien to be naturalized until at least ninety days after the filing of his petition.

Fifth.—Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens to be confined to United States district courts and to such state courts as have jurisdiction in civil actions in which the amount in controversy is unlimited; in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the United States district courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the alien residents of such cities.

Criminal Laws.

In my last message I asked the attention of the congress to the urgent need of action to make our criminal law more effective, and I most earnestly request that you pay heed to the report of the attorney general on this subject. Centuries ago it was especially needful to throw every safeguard round the accused. The danger then was lest he should be wronged by the state. The danger is now exactly the reverse. Our laws and customs tell immensely in favor of the criminal and against the interests of the public he has wronged. Some antiquated and outworn rules which once safeguarded the threatened rights of private citizens now merely work harm to the general body politic. The criminal law of the United States stands in urgent need of revision. The criminal process of any court of the United States should run throughout the entire territorial extent of our country. The delays of the criminal law no less than of the civil now amount to a very great evil.

Breaches of Trust in Public Service.

There seems to be no statute of the United States which provides for the punishment of a United States attorney or other officer of the government who corruptly agrees to wrongfully do or wrongfully refrain from doing any act when the consideration for such corrupt agreement is other than one possessing money value. This ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation. Legislation should also be enacted to cover explicitly, unequivocally and beyond question breach of trust in the shape of prematurely divulging official secrets by an officer or employee of the United States and to provide a suitable penalty therefor. Such officer or employee owes the duty to the United States to guard carefully and not to divulge or in any manner use prematurely information which is accessible to the officer or employee by reason of his official position. Most breaches of public trust are already covered by the law, and this one should be. It is impossible, no matter how much care is used, to prevent the occasional appointment to the public service of a man who when tempted proves unfaithful, but every means should be provided to detect and every effort made to punish the wrongdoer. So far as in my power lies each and every such wrongdoer shall be relentlessly hunted down. In no instance in the past has he been spared; in no instance in the future shall he be spared. His crime is a crime against every honest man in the nation, for it is a crime against the whole body politic. Yet in dwelling on such misdeeds it is unjust not to add that they are altogether exceptional and that on the whole the employees of the government render upright and faithful service to the people. There are exceptions, notably in one or two branches of the service, but at no time in the nation's history has the public service of the nation taken as a whole stood on a higher plane than now, alike as regards honesty and as regards efficiency.

Public Land Laws.

Once again I call your attention to the condition of the public land laws. Recent developments have given new urgency to the need for such changes as will fit these laws to actual present conditions. The honest disposal and right use of the remaining public lands is of fundamental importance. The iniquitous methods by which the monopolizing of the public lands is being brought about under the present laws are becoming more generally known, but the existing laws do not furnish effective remedies. The recommendations of the public lands commission upon this subject are wise and should be given effect.

The creation of small irrigated farms under the reclamation act is a powerful offset to the tendency of certain other laws to foster or permit monopoly of the land. Under that act the construction of great irrigation works has been proceeding rapidly and successfully, the lands reclaimed are eagerly taken up, and the prospect that the policy of national irrigation will accomplish all that was expected of it is bright. The act should be extended to include the state of Texas.

The reclamation act derives much of its value from the fact that it tends to secure the greatest possible number of homes on the land and to create communities of freeholders, in part by settlement on public land, in part by forcing the subdivision of large private holdings before they can get water from government irrigation works. The law requires that no right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one landowner. This provision has excited active and powerful hostility, but the success of the law itself depends on the wise and firm enforcement of it. We cannot afford to substitute tenants for freeholders on the public domain.

Public Grazing Lands.

The greater part of the remaining public lands cannot be irrigated. They are at present and will probably always be of greater value for grazing than for any other purpose. This fact has led to the grazing homestead of

640 acres in Nebraska and to the proposed extension of it to other states. It is argued that a family cannot be supported on 100 acres of arid grazing land. This is obviously true, but neither can a family be supported on 640 acres of much of the land to which it is proposed to apply the grazing homestead. To establish universally any such arbitrary limit would be unwise at the present time. It would probably result on the one hand in enlarging the holdings of some of the great landowners and on the other in needless suffering and failure on the part of a very considerable proportion of the bona fide settlers who give faith to the implied assurance of the government that such an area is sufficient. The best use of the public grazing lands requires the careful examination and classification of these lands in order to give each settler land enough to support his family and no more. While this work is being done and until the lands are settled the government should take control of the open range, under reasonable regulations suited to local needs, following the general policy already in successful operation on the forest reserves. It is probable that the present grazing value of the open public range is scarcely more than half what it once was or what it might easily be again under careful regulation.

The forest policy of the administration appears to enjoy the unbroken support of the people. The great users of timber are themselves forwarding the movement for forest preservation. All organized opposition to the forest reserves in the west has disappeared. Since the consolidation of all government forest work in the national forest service there has been a rapid and notable gain in the usefulness of the forest reserves to the people and in public appreciation of their value. The national parks within or adjacent to forest reserves should be transferred to the charge of the forest service also.

Mississippi Levees.

The national government already does something in connection with the construction and maintenance of the great system of levees along the lower course of the Mississippi. In my judgment, it should do much more.

Merchant Marine.

To the spread of our trade in peace and the defense of our flag in war a great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensable. We should have ships of our own and seamen of our own to convey our goods to neutral markets and in case of need to re-enforce our battle line. It cannot but be a source of regret and uneasiness to us that the lines of communication with our sister republics of South America should be chiefly under foreign control. It is not a good thing that American merchants and manufacturers should have to send their goods and letters to South America via Europe if they wish security and dispatch. Even on the Pacific, where our ships have held their own better than on the Atlantic, our merchant flag is now threatened through the liberal aid bestowed by other governments on their own steam lines. I ask your earnest consideration of the report with which the merchant marine commission has followed its long and careful inquiry.

Jamestown Tercentennial.

I again heartily commend to your favorable consideration the tercentennial celebration of the settlement at Jamestown, Va. Appreciating the desirability of this commemoration, the congress passed an act March 3, 1905, authorizing in the year 1907, on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the state of Virginia, an international naval, marine and military celebration in honor of this event. By the authority vested in me by this act I have made proclamation of said celebration and have issued in conformity with its instructions invitations to all the nations of the earth to participate by sending their naval vessels and such military organizations as may be practicable. This celebration would fall of its full purpose unless it were enduring in its results and commensurate with the importance of the event to be celebrated, the event from which our nation dates its birth. I earnestly hope that this celebration, already indorsed by the congress of the United States and by the legislatures of sixteen states since the action of the congress, will receive such additional aid at your hands as will make it worthy of the great event it is intended to celebrate and thereby enable the government of the United States to make provision for the exhibition of its own resources and likewise enable our people who have undertaken the work of such a celebration to provide suitable and proper entertainment and instruction in the historic events of our country for all who may visit the exposition and to whom we have tendered our hospitality.

Pensions.

It is a matter of unmixed satisfaction, once more to call attention to the excellent work of the pension bureau, for the veterans of the civil war have a greater claim upon us than any other class of our citizens. To them first of all among our people honor is due.

Seven years ago my lamented predecessor, President McKinley, stated that the time had come for the nation to care for the graves of the Confederate dead. I recommend that the congress take action toward this end. The first need is to take charge of the graves of the Confederate dead who died in northern prisons.

Immigration.

The question of immigration is of vital interest to this country. In the year ending June 30, 1905, there came to the United States 1,026,000 alien immigrants. In other words, in the single year that has just elapsed there came to this country a greater number of people than came here during the 169 years of our colonial life which intervened between the first landing at Jamestown and the Declaration of In-

dependence. It is clearly shown in the report of the commissioner general of immigration that while much of this enormous immigration is undoubtedly healthy and natural, a considerable proportion is undesirable from one reason or another; moreover, a considerable proportion of it, probably a very large proportion, including most of the undesirable class, does not come here of its own initiative, but because of the activity of the agents of the great transportation companies. These agents are distributed throughout Europe, and by the offer of all kinds of inducements they wheedle and cajole many immigrants, often against their best interests, to come here. The most serious obstacle we have to encounter in the effort to secure a proper regulation of the immigration to these shores arises from the determined opposition of the foreign steamship lines who have no interest whatever in the matter save to increase the returns on their capital by carrying masses of immigrants hither in the steerage quarters of their ships.

As I said in my last message to the congress, we cannot have too much immigration of the right sort, and we should have none whatever of the wrong sort. Of course it is desirable that even the right kind of immigration should be properly distributed in this country. We need more of such immigration for the south, and special effort should be made to secure it. Perhaps it would be possible to limit the number of immigrants allowed to come in any one year to New York and other northern cities, while leaving unlimited the number to come to the south; always provided, however, that a stricter effort is made to see that only immigrants of the right kind come to our country anywhere. In actual practice it has proved so difficult to enforce the immigration laws where long stretches of frontier marked by an imaginary line alone intervene between us and our neighbors that I recommend that no immigrants be allowed to come in from Canada and Mexico save natives of the two countries themselves. As much as possible should be done to distribute the immigrants upon the land and keep them away from the congested tenement house districts of the great cities. But distribution is a palliative, not a cure. The prime need is to keep out all immigrants who will not make good American citizens. The laws now existing for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants should be strengthened. Adequate means should be adopted, enforced by sufficient penalties, to compel steamship companies engaged in the passenger business to observe in good faith the law which forbids them to encourage or solicit immigration to the United States. Moreover, there should be a sharp limitation imposed upon all vessels coming to our ports as to the number of immigrants in ratio to the tonnage which each vessel can carry. This ratio should be high enough to insure the coming hither of as good a class of aliens as possible. Provision should be made for the sure punishment of those who induce aliens to come to this country under promise or assurance of employment. It should be made possible to indict a sufficiently heavy penalty on any employer violating this law to deter him from taking the risk. It seems to me wise that there should be an international conference held to deal with this question of immigration, which has more than a merely national significance. Such a conference could among other things enter at length into the methods for securing a thorough inspection of would be immigrants at the ports from which they desire to embark before permitting them to embark.

In dealing with this question it is unwise to depart from the old American tradition and to discriminate for or against any man who desires to come here and become a citizen, save on the ground of that man's fitness for citizenship. It is our right and duty to consider his moral and social quality. His standard of living should be such that he will not by pressure of competition lower the standard of living of our own wage-workers, for it must ever be a prime object of our legislation to keep high their standard of living. If the man who seeks to come here is from the moral and social standpoint of such a character as to bid fair to add value to the community he should be heartily welcomed. We cannot afford to pay heed to whether he is of one creed or another, of one nation or another. We cannot afford to consider whether he is Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, whether he is Englishman or Irishman, Frenchman or German, Japanese, Italian, Scandinavian, Slav or Magyar. What we should desire to find out is the individual quality of the individual man. In my judgment, with this end in view, we shall have to prepare through our own agents a far more rigid inspection in the countries from which the immigrants come. It will be a great deal better to have fewer immigrants, but all of the right kind, than a great number of immigrants, many of whom are necessarily of the wrong kind. As far as possible we wish to limit the immigration to this country to persons who propose to become citizens of this country, and we can well afford to insist upon adequate scrutiny of the character of those who are thus proposed for future citizenship. There should be an increase in the stringency of the laws to keep out insane, idiotic, epileptic and pauper immigrants, but this is by no means enough. Not merely the anarchist, but every man of an anarchistic tendencies, all violent and disorderly people, all people of bad character, the incompetent, the lazy, the vicious, the physically unfit, defective or degenerate should be kept out. The stocks out of which American citizenship is to be built should be strong and healthy, sound in body, mind and character. If it be objected that the

government agents would not always select well, the answer is that they would certainly select better than do the agents and brokers of foreign steamship companies, the people who now do whatever selection is done.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Coolies Must Be Kept Out, but Others Should Be Encouraged to Come.

The questions arising in connection with Chinese immigration stand by themselves. The conditions in China are such that the entire Chinese coolie class—that is, the class of Chinese laborers, skilled and unskilled—legitimately come under the head of undesirable immigrants to this country because of their numbers, the low wages for which they work and their low standard of living. Not only is it to the interest of this country to keep them out, but the Chinese authorities do not desire that they should be admitted. At present their entrance is prohibited by laws amply adequate to accomplish this purpose. These laws have been, are being and will be thoroughly enforced. The violations of them are so few in number as to be infinitesimal and can be entirely disregarded. There is no serious proposal to alter the immigration law as regards the Chinese laborer, skilled or unskilled, and there is no excuse for any man feeling or affecting to feel the slightest alarm on the subject.

But in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, Chinese coolies, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China and therefore ultimately to this nation itself. Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds—not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers and the like—should be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same footing that we treat students, business men, travelers and the like of other nations. Our laws and treaties should be framed not so as to put these people in the accepted classes, but to state that we will admit all Chinese except Chinese of the coolie class, Chinese skilled or unskilled laborers. There would not be the least danger that any such provision would result in any relaxation of the law about laborers. These will under all conditions be kept out absolutely. But it will be more easy to see that both justice and courtesy are shown, as they ought to be shown, to other Chinese if the law or treaty is framed as above suggested. Examinations should be completed at the port of departure from China. For this purpose there should be provided a more adequate consular service in China than we now have. The appropriations both for the offices of the consuls and for the office forces in the consulates should be increased.

A Question of Equity.

As a people we have talked much of the open door in China, and we expect and quite rightly intend to insist upon justice being shown us by the Chinese. But we cannot expect to receive equity unless we do equity. We cannot ask the Chinese to do to us what we are unwilling to do to them. They would have a perfect right to exclude our laboring men if our laboring men threatened to come into their country in such numbers as to jeopardize the well being of the Chinese population, and as, mutatis mutandis, these were the conditions with which Chinese immigration actually brought this people face to face we had and have a perfect right, which the Chinese government in no way contests, to act as we have acted in the matter of restricting coolie immigration. That this right exists for each country was explicitly acknowledged in the last treaty between the two countries. But we must treat the Chinese student, traveler and business man in a spirit of the broadest justice and courtesy if we expect similar treatment to be accorded to our own people of similar rank who go to China. Much trouble has come during the past summer from the organized boycott against American goods which has been started in China. The main factor in producing this boycott has been the resentment felt by the students and business people of China, by all the Chinese leaders, against the harshness of our law toward educated Chinamen of the professional and business classes.

This government has the friendliest feeling for China and desires China's well being. We cordially sympathize with the announced purpose of Japan to stand for the integrity of China. Such an attitude tends to the peace of the world.

The Civil Service.

The civil service law has been on the statute books for twenty-two years. Every president and a vast majority of heads of departments who have been in office during that period have favored a gradual extension of the merit system. The more thoroughly its principles have been understood the greater has been the favor with which the law has been regarded by administrative officers. Any attempt to carry on the great executive departments of the government without this law would inevitably result in chaos. The civil service commissioners are doing excellent work, and their compensation is inadequate considering the service they perform.

The statement that the examinations are not practical in character is based on a misapprehension of the practice of the commission. The departments are invariably consulted as to the requirements desired and as to the character of questions that shall be asked. General invitations are frequently sent out to all heads of departments asking whether any changes in the scope or character of examinations are required. In other words, the departments prescribe the requirements and the qualifications desired, and the civil

service commission co-operates with them in securing persons with these qualifications and insuring open and impartial competition. In a large number of examinations (as, for example, those for trades positions) there are no educational requirements whatever, and a person who can neither read nor write may pass with a high average. Vacancies in the service are filled with reasonable expedition, and the machinery of the commission, which reaches every part of the country, is the best agency that has yet been devised for finding people with the most suitable qualifications for the various offices to be filled. Written competitive examinations do not make an ideal method for filling positions, but they do represent an immeasurable advance upon the "spoils" method, under which politicians really make the appointments nominally made by the executive officers, the appointees being chosen by the politicians in question in the great majority of cases for reasons totally unconnected with the needs of the service or of the public.

Recent Executive Order Explained.

Statistics gathered by the census bureau show that the tenure of office in the government service does not differ materially from that enjoyed by employees of large business corporations. Heads of executive departments and members of the commission have called my attention to the fact that the rule requiring a filing of charges and three days' notice before an employee could be separated from the service for inefficiency has served no good purpose whatever, because that is not a matter upon which a hearing of the employee found to be inefficient can be of any value, and in practice the rule providing for such notice and hearing has merely resulted in keeping in a certain number of incompetents because of the reluctance of heads of departments and bureau chiefs to go through the required procedure. Experience has shown that this rule is wholly ineffective to save any man if a superior for improper reasons wishes to remove him and is mischievous because it sometimes serves to keep in the service incompetent men not guilty of specific wrongdoing. Having these facts in view, the rule has been amended by providing that where the inefficiency or incapacity comes within the personal knowledge of the head of a department the removal may be made without notice, the reasons therefor being filed and made a record of the department. The absolute right of removal rests where it always has rested, with the head of a department. Any limitation of this absolute right results in grave injury to the public service. The change is merely one of procedure. It was much needed, and it is producing good results.

The civil service law is being energetically and impartially enforced, and in the large majority of cases complaints of violations of either the law or rules are discovered to be unfounded. In this respect this law compares very favorably with any other federal statute. The question of politics in the appointment and retention of the men engaged in merely ministerial work has been practically eliminated in almost the entire field of government employment covered by the civil service law. The action of the congress in providing the commission with its own force instead of requiring it to rely on detailed clerks has been justified by the increased work done at a smaller cost to the government. I urge upon the congress a careful consideration of the recommendations contained in the annual report of the commission.

Copyright Laws.

Our copyright laws urgently need revision. They are imperfect in definition, confused and inconsistent in expression. They omit provision for many articles which under modern reproductive processes are entitled to protection. They impose hardships upon the copyright proprietor which are not essential to the fair protection of the public. They are difficult for the courts to interpret and impossible for the copyright office to administer with satisfaction to the public. Attempts to improve them by amendment have been frequent, no less than twelve acts for the purpose having been passed since the revised statutes. To perfect them by further amendment seems impracticable. A complete revision to meet modern conditions has been found necessary in Germany, Austria, Sweden and other foreign countries, and bills embodying it are pending in England and the Australian colonies. It has been urged here, and proposals for a commission to undertake it have from time to time been pressed upon the congress. The inconveniences of the present conditions being so great, an attempt to frame appropriate legislation has been made by the copyright office, which has called conferences of the various interests especially and practically concerned with the operation of the copyright laws. It has secured from their suggestions as to the changes necessary, it has added from its own experience and investigation, and it has drafted a bill which embodies such of these changes and additions as after full discussion and expert criticism appeared to be sound and safe. In form this bill would replace the existing insufficient and inconsistent laws by one general copyright statute. It will be presented to the congress at the coming session. It deserves prompt consideration.

Adulteration of Foods.

I recommend that a law be enacted to regulate interstate commerce in misbranded and adulterated foods, drinks and drugs. Such law would protect legitimate manufacture and commerce and would tend to secure the health and welfare of the consuming public. Traffic in foodstuffs which have been debased or adulterated so as to injure

health or to deceive purchasers should be forbidden.

Smoke Laws.

The law forbidding the emission of dense black or gray smoke in the city of Washington has been sustained by the courts. Something has been accomplished under it, but much remains to be done if we would preserve the Capital City from defacement by the smoke nuisance. Repeated prosecutions under the law have not had the desired effect. I recommend that it be made more stringent by increasing both the minimum and maximum fine, by providing for imprisonment in cases of repeated violation and by affording the remedy of injunction against the continuation of the operation of plants which are persistent offenders. I recommend also an increase in the number of inspectors, whose duty it shall be to detect violations of the act.

National Parks.

I call your attention to the generous act of the state of California in conferring upon the United States government the ownership of the Yosemite valley and the Mariposa big tree grove. There should be no delay in accepting the gift, and appropriations should be made for the including thereof in the Yosemite National park and for the care and policing of the park. California has acted most wisely as well as with great magnanimity in the matter. There are certain mighty natural features of our land which should be preserved in perpetuity for our children and our children's children. In my judgment, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado should be made into a national park. It is greatly to be wished that the state of New York should copy as regards Niagara what the state of California has done as regards the Yosemite. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the preservation of Niagara falls in all their beauty and majesty. If the state cannot see to this, then it is earnestly to be wished that she should be willing to turn it over to the national government, which should in such case (if possible in conjunction with the Canadian government) assume the burden and responsibility of preserving unharmed Niagara falls, just as it should gladly assume a similar burden and responsibility for the Yosemite National park and as it has already assumed them for the Yellowstone National park. Adequate provision should be made by the congress for the proper care and supervision of all these national parks. The boundaries of the Yellowstone National park should be extended to the south and east to take in such portions of the abutting forest reservation as will enable the government to protect the elk on their winter range.

The most characteristic animal of the western plains was the great shaggy maned wild ox, the bison, commonly known as buffalo. Small fragments of herds exist in a domesticated state here and there, a few of them in the Yellowstone park. Such a herd as that on the Flathead reservation should not be allowed to go out of existence. Either on some reservation or on some forest reserve like the Wichita reserve and game refuge provision should be made for the preservation of such a herd. I believe that the scheme would be of economic advantage, for the robe of the buffalo is of high market value, and the same is true of the robe of the cross bred animals.

Life Saving Service.

I call your especial attention to the desirability of giving to the members of the life saving service pensions such as are given to firemen and policemen in all our great cities. The men in the life saving service continually and in the most matter of fact way do deeds such as make Americans proud of their country. They have no political influence, and they live in such remote places that the really heroic services they continually render receive the scantiest recognition from the public. It is unjust for a great nation like this to permit these men to become totally disabled or to meet death in the performance of their hazardous duty and yet to give them no sort of reward. If one of them serves thirty years of his life in such a position he should surely be entitled to retire on half pay, as a fireman or policeman does, and if he becomes totally incapacitated through accident or sickness or loses his health in the discharge of his duty he or his family should receive a pension just as any soldier should. I call your attention with especial earnestness to this matter because it appeals not only to our judgment, but to our sympathy, for the people on whose behalf I ask it are comparatively few in number, render incalculable service of a particularly dangerous kind and have no one to speak for them.

Indians.

During the year just past the phase of the Indian question which has been most sharply brought to public attention is the larger legal significance of the Indian's induction into citizenship. This has made itself manifest not only in a great access of litigation in which the citizen Indian figures as a party defendant and in a more widespread disposition to levy local taxation upon his personality, but in a decision of the United States supreme court which struck away the main prop on which has hitherto rested the government's benevolent effort to protect him against the evils of intemperance. The court holds, in effect, that when an Indian becomes, by virtue of an allotment of land to him, a citizen of the state in which his land is situated he passes from under federal control in such matters as this, and the acts of the congress prohibiting the sale or gift to him of intoxicants become substantially inoperative. It is gratifying to note that the states and municipalities of the west which have most at stake in the welfare of the Indians are taking up this subject and are trying to supply, in a measure at least, the abdication of its trusteeship forced upon

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the federal government. Nevertheless, I would urgently press upon the attention of the congress the question whether some amendment of the internal revenue laws might not be of aid in prosecuting those malefactors, known in the Indian country as "boot-leggers," who are engaged at once in defrauding the United States treasury of taxes and, what is far more important, in debauching the Indians by carrying liquors illicitly into territory still completely under federal jurisdiction.

Among the crying present needs of the Indians are more day schools situated in the midst of their settlements, more effective instruction in the industries pursued on their own farms and a more liberal extension of the field matron service, which means the education of the Indian women in the arts of home making. Until the mothers are well started in the right direction we cannot reasonably expect much from the children who are soon to form an integral part of our American citizenship. Moreover, the excuse continually advanced by male adult Indians for refusing offers of remunerative employment at a distance from their homes is that they dare not leave their families too long out of their sight. One effectual remedy for this state of things is to employ the minds and strengthen the moral fiber of the Indian women—the end to which the work of the field matron is especially directed. I trust that the congress will make its appropriations for Indian day schools and field matrons as generous as may consist with the other pressing demands upon its providence.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Slowly Recovering From Disasters, They Need the Help of Congress.

During the last year the Philippine Islands have been slowly recovering from the series of disasters which since American occupation have greatly reduced the amount of agricultural products below what was produced in Spanish times. The war, the rinderpest, the locusts, the drought and the cholera have been united as causes to prevent a return of the prosperity much needed in the islands. The most serious is the destruction by the rinderpest of more than 75 per cent of the draft cattle, because it will take several years of breeding to restore the necessary number of these indispensable aids to agriculture. The commission attempted to supply by purchase from adjoining countries the needed cattle, but the experiments made were unsuccessful. Most of the cattle imported were unable to withstand the change of climate and the rigors of the voyage and died from other diseases than rinderpest.

The income of the Philippine government has necessarily been reduced by reason of the business and agricultural depression in the islands, and the government has been obliged to exercise great economy to cut down its expenses, to reduce salaries and in every way to avoid a deficit. It has adopted an internal revenue law imposing taxes on cigars, cigarettes and distilled liquors and abolishing the old Spanish industrial taxes. The law has not operated as smoothly as was hoped, and, although its principle is undoubtedly correct, it may need amendments for the purpose of reconciling the people to its provisions. The income derived from it has partly made up for the reduction in customs revenue.

There has been a marked increase in the number of Filipinos employed in the civil service and a corresponding decrease in the number of Americans. The government in every one of its departments has been rendered more efficient by elimination of undesirable material and the promotion of deserving public servants.

Improvements of harbors, roads and bridges continue, although the cutting down of the revenue forbids the expenditure of any great amount from current income for these purposes. Steps are being taken by advertisement for competitive bids to secure the construction and maintenance of 1,000 miles of railway by private corporations under the recent enabling legislation of the congress. The transfer of the friar lands in accordance with the contract made some two years ago has been completely effected and the purchase money paid. Provision has just been made by statute for the speedy settlement in a special proceeding in the supreme court of controversies over the possession and title of church buildings and rectories arising between the Roman Catholic church and schismatics claiming under ancient municipalities. Negotiations and hearings for the settlement of the amount due to the Roman Catholic church for rent and occupation of churches and rectories by the army of the United States are in progress, and it is hoped a satisfactory conclusion may be submitted to the congress before the end of the session.

All but Four Provinces at Peace. Tranquility has existed during the past year throughout the archipelago except in the province of Cavite, the province of Batangas and the province of Samar and in the island of Jolo among the Moros. The Jolo disturbance was put an end to by several sharp and short engagements, and now peace prevails in the Moro province. Cavite, the mother of lawdones in the Spanish times, is so permeated with the traditional sympathy of the people for lawdones as to make it difficult to stamp out the disease. Batangas was only disturbed by reason of the fugitive lawdones from Cavite. Samar was thrown into disturbance by the uneducated and partly savage peoples living in the mountains, who, having been given by the municipal code more power than they were able to exercise discreetly, elected municipal officers who

abused their trusts, compelled the people raising hemp to sell it at a much less price than it was worth and by their abuses drove their people into resistance to constituted authority. Cavite and Samar are instances of reposing too much confidence in the self governing power of a people. The disturbances have all now been suppressed, and it is hoped that with these lessons local governments can be formed which will secure quiet and peace to the deserving inhabitants. The incident is another proof of the fact that if there has been any error as regards giving self government in the Philippines it has been in the direction of giving it too quickly, not too slowly. A year from next April the first legislative assembly for the islands will be held. On the sanity and self-restraint of this body much will depend so far as the future self government of the islands is concerned.

The most encouraging feature of the whole situation has been the very great interest taken by the common people in education and the great increase in the number of enrolled students in the public schools. The increase was from 300,000 to half a million pupils. The average attendance is about 70 per cent. The only limit upon the number of pupils seems to be the capacity of the government to furnish teachers and schoolhouses.

Wants Philippine Tariff Revised.
The agricultural conditions of the islands enforce more strongly than ever the argument in favor of reducing the tariff on the products of the Philippine Islands entering the United States. I earnestly recommend that the tariff now imposed by the Dingley bill upon the products of the Philippine Islands be entirely removed, except the tariff on sugar and tobacco, and that that tariff be reduced to 25 per cent of the present rates under the Dingley act; that after July 1, 1909, the tariff upon tobacco and sugar produced in the Philippine Islands be entirely removed and that free trade between the islands and the United States in the products of each country then be provided for by law.

A statute in force, enacted April 15, 1904, suspends the operation of the coastwise laws of the United States upon the trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States until July 1, 1906. I earnestly recommend that this suspension be postponed until July 1, 1909. I think it of doubtful utility to apply the coastwise laws to the trade between the United States and the Philippines under any circumstances, because I am convinced that it will do no good whatever to American bottoms and will only interfere and be an obstacle to the trade between the Philippines and the United States; but if the coastwise law must be thus applied, certainly it ought not to have effect until free trade is enjoyed between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippine Islands in their respective products.

No Peril to Home Industries.
I do not anticipate that free trade between the islands and the United States will produce a revolution in the sugar and tobacco production of the Philippine Islands. So primitive are the methods of agriculture in the Philippine Islands, so slow is capital in going to the islands, so many difficulties surround a large agricultural enterprise in the islands, that it will be many, many years before the products of those islands will have any effect whatever upon the markets of the United States. The problem of labor is also a formidable one with the sugar and tobacco producers in the islands. The best friends of the Filipino people and the people themselves are utterly opposed to the admission of Chinese coolie labor; hence the only solution is the training of Filipino labor, and this will take a long time. The enactment of a law by the congress of the United States making provision for free trade between the islands and the United States, however, will be of great importance from a political and sentimental standpoint, and, while its actual benefit has doubtless been exaggerated by the people of the islands, they will accept this measure of justice as an indication that the people of the United States are anxious to aid the people of the Philippine Islands in every way and especially in the agricultural development of their archipelago. It will aid the Filipinos without injuring interests in America.

Hawaii.

In my judgment, immediate steps should be taken for the fortification of Hawaii. This is the most important point in the Pacific to fortify in order to conserve the interests of this country. It would be hard to overstate the importance of this need. Hawaii is too heavily taxed. Laws should be enacted setting aside for a period of, say, twenty years 75 per cent of the internal revenue and customs receipts from Hawaii as a special fund to be expended in the islands for educational and public buildings and for harbor improvements and military and naval defenses. It cannot be too often repeated that our aim must be to develop the territory of Hawaii on traditional American lines. That territory has serious commercial and industrial problems to reckon with, but no measure of relief can be considered which looks to legislation admitting Chinese and restricting them by statute to field labor and domestic service. The status of servility can never again be tolerated on American soil. We cannot concede that the proper solution of its problems is special legislation admitting to Hawaii a class of laborers denied admission to the other states and territories. There are obstacles, and great obstacles, in the way of building up a representative American community in the Hawaiian Islands, but it is not in the American character to give up in the face of difficulty. Many an American commonwealth has been built up

against odds equal to those that now confront Hawaii.

No merely half hearted effort to meet its problems as other American communities have met theirs can be accepted as final. Hawaii shall never become a territory in which a governing class of rich planters exists by means of coolie labor. Even if the rate of growth of the territory is thereby rendered slower, the growth must only take place by the admission of immigrants fit in the end to assume the duties and burdens of full American citizenship. Our aim must be to develop the territory on the same basis of stable citizenship as exists on this continent.

Porto Rico.

I earnestly advocate the adoption of legislation which will explicitly confer American citizenship on all citizens of Porto Rico. There is, in my judgment, no excuse for failure to do this. The harbor of San Juan should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury and not from the Porto Rico treasury. The elections in Porto Rico should take place every four years, and the legislature should meet in session every two years. The present form of government in Porto Rico, which provides for the appointment by the president of the members of the executive council or upper house of the legislature, has proved satisfactory and has inspired confidence in property owners and investors. I do not deem it advisable at the present time to change this form in any material feature. The problems and needs of the island are industrial and commercial rather than political.

Insular Affairs in General.

I wish also to call the attention of the congress to one question which affects our insular possessions generally—namely, the need of an increased liberality in the treatment of the whole franchise question in these islands. In the proper desire to prevent the islands being exploited by speculators and to have them develop in the interest of their own people an error has been made in refusing to grant sufficiently liberal terms to induce the investment of American capital in the Philippines and in Porto Rico. Elsewhere in this message I have spoken strongly against the jealousy of mere wealth and especially of corporate wealth as such, but it is particularly regrettable to allow any such jealousy to be developed when we are dealing either with our insular or with foreign affairs. The big corporation has achieved its present position in the business world simply because it is the most effective instrument in business competition. In foreign affairs we cannot afford to put our people at a disadvantage with their competitors by in any way discriminating against the efficiency of our business organizations. In the same way we cannot afford to allow our insular possessions to lag behind in industrial development from any twisted jealousy of business success. It is of course a mere truism to say that the business interests of the islands will only be developed if it becomes the financial interest of somebody to develop them, yet this development is one of the things most earnestly to be wished for in the interest of the islands themselves. We have been paying all possible heed to the political and educational interests of the islands, but, important though these interests are, it is not less important that we should favor their industrial development. The government can in certain ways help this directly, as by building good roads, but the fundamental and vital help must be given through the development of the industries of the islands, and a most efficient means to this end is to encourage big American corporations to start industries in them, and this means to make it advantageous for them to do so. To limit the ownership of mining claims as has been done in the Philippines is absurd. In both the Philippines and Porto Rico the limit of holdings of land should be largely raised.

Alaska.

I earnestly ask that Alaska be given an elective delegate. Some person should be chosen who can speak with authority of the needs of the territory. The government should aid in the construction of a railroad from the gulf of Alaska to the Yukon river, in American territory. In my last two messages I advocated certain additional action on behalf of Alaska. I shall not now repeat those recommendations, but I shall lay all my stress upon the one recommendation of giving to Alaska some one authorized to speak for it. I should prefer that the delegate was made elective, but if this is not deemed wise, then make him appointive. At any rate, give Alaska some person whose business it shall be to speak with authority on her behalf to the congress. The natural resources of Alaska are great. Some of the chief needs of the peculiarly energetic, self-reliant and typically American white population of Alaska were set forth in my last message. I also earnestly ask your attention to the needs of the Alaskan Indians. All Indians who are competent should receive the full rights of American citizenship. It is, for instance, a gross and indefensible wrong to deny to such hardworking, decent living Indians as the Metlakatla the right to obtain licenses as captains, pilots and engineers, the right to enter mining claims and to profit by the homestead law. These particular Indians are civilized and are competent and entitled to be put on the same basis with the white men roundabout them.

Admission to Statehood.

I recommend that Indian Territory and Oklahoma be admitted as one state and that New Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one state. There is no obligation upon us to treat territorial subdivisions, which are matters of con-

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venience only, as binding us on the question of admission to statehood. Nothing has taken up more time in the congress during the past few years than the question as to the statehood to be granted to the four territories above mentioned, and after careful consideration of all that has been developed in the discussions of the question I recommend that they be immediately admitted as two states. There is no justification for further delay, and the advisability of making the four territories into two states has been clearly established.

In some of the territories the legislative assemblies issue licenses for gambling. The congress should by law forbid this practice, the harmful results of which are obvious at a glance.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

President Promises That Work of Excavation Will Soon Be Resumed.

The treaty between the United States and the republic of Panama, under which the construction of the Panama canal was made possible, went into effect with its ratification by the United States senate on Feb. 23, 1904. The canal properties of the French canal company were transferred to the United States on April 23, 1904, on payment of \$40,000,000 to that company. On April 1, 1905, the commission was reorganized, and it now consists of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; Charles E. Magoon, Benjamin M. Harrod, Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Brigadier General Peter C. Hains and Colonel Oswald H. Ernst. John F. Stevens was appointed chief engineer on July 1 last. Active work in canal construction, mainly preparatory, has been in progress for less than a year and a half. During that period two points about the canal have ceased to be open to debate. First, the question of route; the canal will be built on the isthmus of Panama. Second, the question of feasibility; there are no physical obstacles on this route that American engineering skill will not be able to overcome without serious difficulty or that will prevent the completion of the canal within a reasonable time and at a reasonable cost. This is virtually the unanimous testimony of the engineers who have investigated the matter for the government.

The point which remains unsettled is the question of type—whether the canal shall be one of several locks above sea level or at sea level with a single tide lock. On this point I hope to lay before the congress at an early day the findings of the advisory board of American and European engineers that at my invitation have been considering the subject, together with the report of the commission thereon, and such comments thereon or recommendations in reference thereto as may seem necessary.

The American people are pledged to the speediest possible construction of a canal adequate to meet the demands which the commerce of the world will make upon it, and I appeal most earnestly to the congress to aid in the fulfillment of the pledge. Gratifying progress has been made during the past year and especially during the past four months. The greater part of the necessary preliminary work has been done. Actual work of excavation could be begun only on a limited scale till the canal zone was made a healthful place to live in and to work in. The isthmus had to be sanitized first. This task has been so thoroughly accomplished that yellow fever has been virtually exterminated from the isthmus and general health conditions vastly improved. The same methods which converted the island of Cuba from a pest house, which menaced the health of the world, into a healthful place of abode have been applied on the isthmus with satisfactory results. There is no reason to doubt that when the plans for water supply, paving and sewerage of Panama and Colon and the large labor camps have been fully carried out the isthmus will be, for the tropics, an unusually healthy place of abode. The work is so far advanced now that the health of all those employed in canal work is as well guarded as it is on similar work in this country and elsewhere.

Quarters For Employees.

In addition to sanitating the isthmus, satisfactory quarters are being provided for employees and an adequate system of supplying them with wholesome food at reasonable prices has been created. Hospitals have been established and equipped that are without superiors of their kind anywhere. The country has thus been made fit to work in, and provision has been made for the welfare and comfort of those who are to do the work. During the past year a large portion of the plant with which the work is to be done has been ordered. It is confidently believed that by the middle of the approaching year a sufficient proportion of this plant will have been installed to enable us to resume the work of excavation on a large scale.

What is needed now and without delay is an appropriation by the congress to meet the current and accruing expenses of the commission. The first appropriation of \$10,000,000 out of the \$135,000,000 authorized by the Spooner act was made three years ago. It is nearly exhausted. There is barely enough of it remaining to carry the commission to the end of the year. Unless the congress shall appropriate before that time all work must cease. To arrest progress for any length of time now, when matters are advancing so satisfactorily, would be deplorable. There will be no money with which to meet payroll obligations and none with which to meet bills coming due for materials and supplies, and there will be demoralization of the forces here and on the isthmus, now working so harmoniously and effectively, if there is delay in granting an emergency appropriation. Estimates of the amount necessary will be found in the accompanying reports of the secretary of war and the commission.

The Department of State.

I recommend more adequate provision than has been made heretofore for the work of the department of state. Within a few years there has been a very great increase in the amount and importance of the work to be done by that department both in Washington and abroad. This has been caused by the great increase of our foreign trade, the increase of wealth among our people, which enables them to travel more generally than heretofore, the increase of American capital which is seeking investment in foreign countries and the growth of our power and weight in the councils of the civilized world. There has been no corresponding increase of facilities for doing the work afforded to the department having charge of our foreign relations.

Neither at home nor abroad is there a sufficient working force to do the business properly. In many respects the system which was adequate to the work of twenty-five or even ten years ago is inadequate now and should be changed. Our consular force should be classified, and appointments should be made to the several classes, with authority to the executive to assign the members of each class to duty at such posts as the interests of the service require instead of the appointments being made, as at present, to specified posts. There should be an adequate inspection service, so that the department may be able to inform itself how the business of each consulate is being done, instead of depending upon casual private information or rumor. The fee system should be entirely abolished and a due equivalent made in salary to the officers who now eke out their subsistence by means of fees. Sufficient provision should be made for a clerical force in every consulate, composed entirely of Americans, instead of the insufficient provision now made, which compels the employment of great numbers of citizens of foreign countries whose services can be obtained for less money. At a large part of our consulates the office quarters and the clerical force are inadequate to the performance of the onerous duties imposed by the recent provisions of our immigration laws as well as by our increasing trade. In many parts of the world the lack of suitable quarters for our embassies, legations and consulates detracts from the respect in which our officers ought to be held and seriously impairs their weight and influence.

Suitable provision should be made for the expense of keeping our diplomatic officers more fully informed of what is being done from day to day in the progress of our diplomatic affairs with other countries. The lack of such information, caused by insufficient appropriations available for cable tolls and for clerical and messenger service, frequently puts our officers at a great disadvantage and detracts from their usefulness. The salary list should be readjusted. It does not now correspond either to the importance of the service to be rendered and the degrees of ability and experience required in the different positions or to the differences in the cost of living. In many cases the salaries are quite inadequate.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, Dec. 3, 1905.

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HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
A Busy Medicine for Busy People. Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor. A Specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in a tablet form. 35 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER'S DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis. GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

Away with Written Messages

That's the old style of communication—it is slow and unsatisfactory. Have a telephone put in your home or office and talk to almost any place in the United States. Rates are reasonable.

Ask local manager for rates.
Wisconsin Telephone Company

Weather, Fair and Warmer.

COREN'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Hosiery The new silk hosiery "which by the way make very acceptable gifts" are very attractive. We are showing a truly metropolitan collection.

Womens' Silk Hose, pure thread silk, in plain or black, some have lisle soles, they are priced from \$1.25 to **\$2.00**

Womens' Silk Hose, pure thread silk, silk clocked, beautifully embroidered, and lace boot effects, at per pair \$2.50 to **\$3.50**

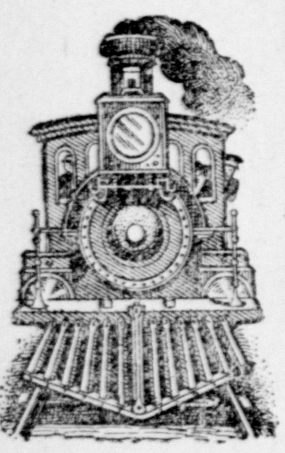
Mens' Silk Half Hose, pure thread silk, fancy embroidered effects, at per pair **\$2.50**

Womens' Fancy Hose in lisle thread or sea island cotton, fancy embroidered and lace effects at per pair 50c to **\$1.00**

Mens' Fancy Half Hose in lisle thread, fast black, dainty embroidered effects, at per pair **50c**

MANTLES

Block Lights \$1.00. Lindsay Lights \$1.00
Gas Shades and Supplies.
COMPLETE AIR LIGHT 60c.
30 cent Mantle with 3 Month Guarantee.
A. O. COLBY,
"THE HEAVY LIGHT MAN."
605 Main St.



Earn from \$80 to \$125 Per Month

WE WANT YOUNG MEN for Firemen and Brakemen, experience unnecessary. High wages, promotion guaranteed. Positions secured as soon as competent. Instructions by mail. Cut out coupon and send with stamp for full particulars to-day.

National Railway Training School, 125 Boston Block, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Name _____ Town _____ State _____ R.F.D. _____ Age _____

HOESCHLER'S CITY BOOK & DRUG STORES
CITY BOOK & DRUG STORES
CITY BOOK & DRUG STORES

I WILL GO TO THE SENATE

(Continued from page 2.)

grade crossings in Wisconsin that are extremely dangerous to human life. With the development of the state, the travel over our highway has largely increased. For the same reason the number of trains run on the railroads has been materially increased, and because of such increases the liability to accident and injury has been greatly enhanced. I therefore recommend that the law be so amended as to authorize the commission to prescribe reasonable regulations in reference to dangerous grade crossings.

Railroad Taxes.

The state's experience in trying to collect the taxes which the railroad companies should pay, has raised a question, the gravity of which can scarcely be overstated.

When the commission reported, that railroad taxes should be increased at least a million dollars annually, the railway lobby defeated all efforts to enact legislation in accordance with the finding of the commission. It required a protracted struggle of years to elect a legislature upon this issue, and secure the enactment of a law for the taxation of railway properties, at the same rate and valued in the same way as the other taxable property of the state.

When this was finally accomplished, what was the attitude of these corporations? After escaping their just taxation for many years, they violated their promises, and refused to pay the increased amount found by the tax commission to be due. They then brought suit against the state to enjoin the collection of the tax. Beaten in the circuit court, they have appealed to the supreme court of the state, and announce their determination to protract the litigation by ultimately carrying their cases to the supreme court of the United States.

The railroad taxes now due the state and tied up in this litigation amount to the large sum of \$1,144,399.30. If the railroad companies have the right to withhold payment of a portion of their taxes, they may withhold the payment of all. Indeed, they have set up in their complaints that the law, under which they make any payment of taxes whatever, is unconstitutional. The refusal to pay their taxes is a serious embarrassment to the state. If these were paid, no levy of a state tax would be necessary. If they are not paid and any money is to be expended upon the state capitol, it will compel the collection of a special tax, thus imposing an additional burden upon the individual taxpayers of the state. If

the railroad companies may thus refuse payment of their taxes, every other taxpayer in the state may do likewise, and while we are waiting for the courts to pass upon the validity of assessments, the university, the normal schools and the charitable and penal institutions would be starved out and state government become bankrupt.

A fifteen per cent penalty has been imposed in all cases for the non-payment of taxes within a certain prescribed period. Such penalty is fixed for the purpose of enforcing the payment of taxes, not for the purpose of securing additional revenue for the state. This penalty has been found sufficient to induce the payment of taxes by the private citizen. It fails in the case of these railway companies.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

OSTEOPATHY AND YOUR BACK

Osteopathy is the American system, or science, of drugless therapeutics, consisting of bloodless, practically painless adjustments: the purpose being to restore to the normal all anatomical derangements whether of the bony, muscular, ligamentous or other tissues.

Disease is the result of nutritional disturbances brought about by obstructions to nerve impulses, the primary cause of which is some deviation in the alignment of bones or the contraction of muscles or other soft tissues of the body.

Perfect adjustment means health, so far as it is possible to attain health.

Mal-adjustment results in disease. The power of the body to recover from disease is innate; therefore the wise physician in seeking the source of healing will turn to the diseased body itself and, by his knowledge of the human structure, seek to remove obstructions to the vital fluids of the body or remove the cause of irritated or partially paralyzed nerves.

All the functions of all the organs and tissues of the body are controlled by nerves which emanate from the spinal cord or have intimate communication with it. And this cord being suspended within the spinal column composed of movable vertebrae, it will readily be seen that the most common causes of disease—or interference with the various nerves of the body—are injuries to the spine. These injuries may be caused by "colds," producing muscular contrac-

tures, thus cramping the vertebrae or ribs to which they are attached; or strains, jars and falls may produce actual bony "subluxations," or slips, of vertebrae and ribs from their rightful positions with relations one to another.

Spine the Switchboard of Life.

Now, this being the case, the Osteopath in tracing effect back to cause is guided to the spine, where he directs nearly all his attention to remove these abnormal conditions and, when removed, the result is relief or cure, if the case is curable.

It should be understood that the D. O. exercises hygienic and dietetic care of his patients, also; in fact, many times the patient's whole regimen is looked after; but the spinal work is primary, most important and is the thing peculiarly osteopathic.

The work of the Osteopath is wisely termed corrective work, hence differing from every other system of healing.

Many a sufferer never realizes that there is anything wrong with his spine, because he feels no pain there. But, as a matter of fact, the percentage of cases—especially chronic ones—which cannot be traced to some spinal lesions is very small.

Thus we may have an abnormality, or "lesion," in the back affecting the nerves to the stomach, producing indigestion and consequent pain at the pit of the stomach; the patient may suffer no pain in the back, but our treatment would be directed there to the cause of nerve interference, removal of which will result in curing the indigestion.

If you have failed to get well elsewhere, give osteopathy a trial. It succeeds where others fail. Dr. A. U. Jorris, Osteopath, 501-3 McMillan Bldg. Consultation free.

A TIMELY TOPIC.

At this season of coughs and colds it is well to know that Foley's Honey and Tar is the greatest throat and lung remedy. It cures quickly and prevents serious results from a cold. Sold by J. A. Erhart & Son.

The best old maid act you ever witnessed is "Sally Sally" at the Bijou this week.

RAILWAY TRAINING BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The National Railway Training School, suite 125, Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn., whose advertisement will be found in this issue, has recently been organized for the purpose of training young men by mail for the positions of firemen and brakemen on railroads without having had any previous experience. Positions secured as soon as competent. This enterprise deserves the support of every body.

REITZEL'S 409-411-13 Main St. La Crosse

Read Our Holiday Special Silk Bargains

Beginning

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Every conservative Christmas Shopper should visit our store before

PURCHASING YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

We have hundreds of useful articles that will interest you.

Lot 1— Fancy and Metallic Silks, values up to 60c, at 29c	Lot 2— All of our chive silks, foulards, and short lengths of fancy silks, values up to \$1.00 at 39c
Lot 3— Plain and Fancy Silks suitable for waists and shirt waist suits, values up to 75c, your choice 49c	Lot 4— Plain and Changeable Taffeta, Fancy Silks and 27 in. Pin Stripes, values up to \$1.00 your choice 59c
Lot 5— Fancy Silks, Foulards and all our best grade of Plain Taffetas, values up to \$1.19, your choice 69c	Lot 6— Checked and Fancy Silks, Moire Velours and 27 in. Black Taffeta values up to \$1.25 your choice 79c
Lot 7— Plaids, Checks, Pin Stripes, Crepe de Chine and Peau de Cygne, values up to \$1.39 your choice 89c	Lot 8— Blacks in all the popular weaves, Ribbon, Peau de Cygne, Peau de Sout, Armoire, Taffetas and Satins, also Plaids and fancy colored Silks, values up to \$1.50, your choice 98c

Notice Our Special Millinery, Underwear, Hosiery & Dress Goods Sale will continue all this week

Dolls. All the new styles at from 25c up	Plaques and Stines. Suitable for Dens and Plate Rails at from 49c up to \$10.00 each
Children's Sewing Boxes. New Novelties in Sewing Boxes from 25c up	Framed Pictures. Hundreds to choose from at from 10c up to \$5.00 each
Gents' Collar and Cuff Boxes. New Novelties ranging from 50c to \$3.00 each	Ladies' Toilet Sets. Comb, Brush and Mirror, all new styles, from 98c to \$10.00 per Set
Holiday Games. All the new up-to-date Games for children, at from 5c up to \$3.00 each	Holiday Books. All kinds of Books for children at from 2c up to 50c each
Vases. Special for Wednesday—1000 Special plain and decorated Vases, worth double, choice 10c	Salad Bowls. Neat new styles, Very Prettily decorated, from \$1.25 up to \$3.00
Sugars and Creamers. Sets Very Prettily decorated at 59c up	Berry Sets. Prettily decorated Berry Sets from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per 7 piece sets.
China Cups & Saucers. All styles for Fancy Cups and Saucers at from 25c up	Fancy China Plates. Hundreds of styles ranging from 15c up to \$2.00 each

SPECIAL \$5.00 SILK PETTICOAT SALE.

Black and colored taffeta silk petticoats, fine styles, deep and full flounce, special at **\$5.00**
Children's white "Bear Skin" hoods at **65c**
Children's white silk, embroidered hoods at **85c**
Children's white fur sets at **\$1.98**
Children's white "Bear Skin" Coats at **\$3.98**
Ladies' Elderdown dressing saques in Red, Gray, Pink and Blue at **\$1.25**
Children's Cloaks at **\$1.75**

Special \$10 Cloak Sale.

Tomorrow we place on sale some choice styles of Cloaks, in black, blue and brown, worth \$12.50, at **\$10.00**

Special \$2 Fur Sale.

50 new black Coney Fur Cluster Scarfs, 6 tails, would cost \$3 elsewhere, special at **\$2.00**
Others at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$2.98.

Special \$1.25 Waist Sale.

Dark blue and dark brown, pretty figured cloth waists, also black and white brilliantine waists, nice plaited styles at **\$1.25**

Special \$3.98 Skirt Sale.

Tomorrow we place on sale one lot of assorted styles in mixtures, in walking skirts at **\$3.98**
\$1.99 Sunburst Petticoats in black and colors, tomorrow at **98c**

KNUTENSEN'S**EVERY MAN AND EVERY BOY**

Who is in need of good warm clothing for winter, should not fail to come to our store where you will have the largest and finest assortment of ready to wear garments from which to select your suit, Overcoat, Fur Coat, Fur Lined Coat and Underwear. We have absolutely the largest line of Men's and Boys' Clothing to be found in La Crosse. We want you to see what we have got Anyway and if we can't show you that it is dollars in your pocket to buy of us. We want you to tell us. That's all.



This Rocker **FREE**

We Give This Beautiful Rocker Absolutely FREE With Every Purchase of \$22.50 Made at our Clothing Store Before Christmas With the exception of Fur Coats.



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PETER NEWBURG, 324-326 PEARL STREET.